THE
# MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

HAVING ſeveral times heard my much reſpected friend, Charles Browne Moſtyn, Eſq. of Kiddington, near Woodſtock, mention ſome particulars reſpecting the ſtate of the Stuart papers, little known in this country, and which I was ſenſible muſt be intereſting to the Britiſh public, and, perhaps, to foreign nations, I requeſted he would do me the favour to ſtate the circumſtances in writing, and allow me permiſſion to diſpoſe of the communication as I might think moſt eligible. This he has done with his accuſtomed kindneſs and liberality; and I am ſure the public in general, and your readers in particular, will feel their obligations to him.

My ſole object, in which the writer of the following letter participates, is to aſcertain whether the Memoirs, &c. are any longer extant; and I have no doubt but that any gentleman who is capable of giving information on this ſubject, will have a pleaſure in ſupplying this deſideratum in literary hiſtory. I am, Sir,

*Woodſtock,* Your's, &c.
*Feb.* 4, 1804. W. MAVOR.

*Some Memoranda reſpecting the Memoirs, Letters, Papers, &c of the Stuart Family, depoſited by King James II. in the Scotch College, Rue Foſſées St. Victor, at Paris, under the care of his confidential Agent, Principal Gordon, then Superior of that Houſe.*

Theſe memoirs, ſo intereſting to hiſtorians, King James, as I always heard ſay from the gentlemen of the Scotch College, meant, ſhould ſome day or other, be put into due order, and preſented to the public; but, during his life, the times were not thought ſufficiently ripe for ſuch a publication. The prejudices againſt him and his family were not only recent but deep; and the public mind, in general, too much biaſſed in favour of his opponents, to receive ſuch a wiſh with any degree of candour and impartiality. Truths which militated ſo ſtrongly againſt the popular opinions, as well in regard to the great events of the Revolution as to thoſe which marked the rival reigns of Elizabeth and Mary, and more particularly the cruel fate of the latter, would have been rejected by the prejudiced world as fabulous; and, for a long ſeries of years, it would have been difficult to fix upon a period, however ſhort, that thoſe authentic documents could have been produced with advantage.

But party animoſities having now ſubſided, and prejudices being ſoftened by time, it is probable that truth would have been eagerly received, and that our hiſtory would have been cleared of all that rubbiſh which intemperate zeal and revolutionary fury have heaped upon it. Indeed I believe it is pretty generally allowed, that no hiſtory is, in ſome reſpects, more unfaithful than that of our own country; and that no writer has been leſs careful to verify his aſſertions, than the favourite Mr. Hume. Could the Stuart papers, therefore, have been preſerved, and had the good fortune to fall into the hands of of an unprejudiced, diſintereſted, and able, as well as bold editor, the miſts which error and party have raiſed, would have vaniſhed before the light of truth.

But to return to the papers in queſtion, and, as far as lies in my power, to ſatisfy your enquiries relative to their fate, I muſt obſerve, that the maſters of the Scotch College, finding it impoſſible to eſcape the wreck of the French Revolution, which drew every thing that was valuable into its vortex, previous to their diſperſion, ſent down the whole collection to St. Omers, where I then reſided, addreſſed to the care of the Rev. Gregory Stapleton, preſident of St. Omer's College, and of the Rev. Mr. Cornthwaite, procurator of the ſaid houſe, both my very particular friends, but both ſince dead. Theſe gentlemen in their turn, finding themſelves likely to become the victims of Robeſpierre's fury, and ſolicitous for the preſervation of the treaſure confided to them, ſent for me, and propoſed that I ſhould take charge of the whole; to which I acceded. I was then at large in

Rue St. Bertin, at St. Omer's; and, by night, the great wooden case containing the Stuart papers, &c. was secretly conveyed to my house. Shortly after, however, the clouds gathered over my head too, and I received notice from some friends among the Jacobins, that it had been determined to convey me and family the next day to prison, and to confiscate all our effects, which, accordingly, took place. In the short interval of liberty I enjoyed, from the time I was warned of my doom, and from which I had no hopes of ever escaping, you will readily imagine I had but little time, occupied as I must naturally be with the thoughts of self-preservation and that of my wife and children, at that moment in such imminent danger, to take measures of precaution about other affairs; yet I have ever since regretted, that I did not myself bury the valuable deposit with which I was entrusted in the ground, after properly securing it.

To make short, after consulting with Mr. Stapleton and Mr. Cornthwaite, it was resolved to confide the papers, &c. to the care of some trusty Frenchman, who was more likely to survive the Revolution than we were; and our choice fell upon Citizen Carpentier, a determined revolutionist and jacobin, but a man of integrity; at least he passed for such, and who was then president of the district, and a leading man in the town. This person had already rendered many services to the gentlemen of the English college, and professed privately a great regard for our countrymen. We accordingly proposed the care of the Stuart Collection to him and his wife, who, after much hesitation, and starting many difficulties, at last, consented to undertake the trust, provided we would destroy the fine covers of morocco or red velvet, in which almost every volume was bound, with the arms of England, crown, &c. richly embroidered or stamped upon them, circumstances which rendered them the more obnoxious to the republicans, and the more dangerous to the persons in whose hands they might be found.

In compliance with this condition, Mr. Cleghorn, now living, and the Rev. Mr. Tuite, now a second time prisoner in France, took off and burned the covers and bindings, and tied up the contents in parcels, which Monsieur and Madame Carpentier carried off themselves, little by little, to their country house, situated at a village, called St. Momelin, about six miles from St. Omer's, and there, as *they assured us*, buried them in a tin-box, along with some family papers of their own.

Such was the state of things when I left France. As soon as peace was restored, and a correspondence could be carried on, Mr. Stapleton, on his part, and I on mine, wrote to our correspondent, Citizen Dourlen, to desire he would call on Monf. and Mad. Carpentier, and enquire what was become of the Memoirs entrusted to their care. Their answer was, "That, finding themselves in danger of being apprehended, and their papers searched, self-preservation had obliged them to make away with them, and that they had burnt them." This they repeated again and again to Mr. Stapleton and to Mr. Tuite, the latter of whom since then went over to St. Omer's, and applied personally to them, but without success. The Rev. Mr. M'Pherson and the Rev. Mr. Gordon, also made enquiries after these important papers, in the name of the Scotch College, and received the same answer.

Whether they are really burnt, or whether Citizen Carpentier may have made a merit of delivering them up to the Directory, who then governed France, or may perhaps have sold them, it is impossible for me to decide. Time will shew. The public prints have repeatedly announced that they were found last year by the Hon. Charles Fox, in the great National Library; the same which was formerly known under the name of the Bibliotheque du Roi. I heartily wish it may be so. I believe Mr. Fox possesses all the necessary abilities, and spirit to make a proper use of them. For my part, could I have been the happy instrument of preserving them for the public, no selection should have been made from them, nor any partial accounts given. The whole should have been faithfully copied, methodically arranged, and then presented to the world, just as they were, without the least reflection or comment. This, I am sure, would have been most satisfactory, and most respectful to the public. As the case now stands, I can only give you the above plain statement, which explains all I know respecting them. At this moment, I am as much in the dark, whether they have survived the Revolution or not, as any one can be.

I had almost forgot to say, that two books of the above-mentioned collection, which at the time struck my fancy most, and which, by their size, seemed easiest to conceal, I reserved for myself, and kept with

with me in prison during my four months confinement, and afterwards brought off in safety, when I fled with my family from France. One of them is a Latin Prayer book, containing the public prayers of the Catholic church, beautifully written on vellum, and ornamented; and in the first page is a memorandum, supposed to be in the hand of James II. declaring the book to have belonged to Mary Queen of Scots, and to have been used by her Majesty on the scaffold. The other is also a common Latin Prayer-book, or Breviary, which belonged to the same Queen Mary, given her as a present by the then Pope, with the arms of the Holy See richly embroidered on the back. Both books are finely illuminated, and contain numerous paintings; and they are the only ones of this famous Collection which I can answer for. They are now in my possession, and I shall be ready and happy to shew them to any person who may think them an object of curiosity. With great regard, I am,

Dear Sir, your's, &c.

CHARLES BROWNE MOSTYN.

*Kiddington, February 1, 1804.*

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*Before we undertook to publish the preceding very curious communication, we considered it our duty, as well to the public as to the illustrious statesman whose name occurs in the latter part, to send it to Mr.* FOX, *for his perusal. That gentleman, when he returned it, favoured us with some further particulars, which we deem it of importance to present to our readers.*

LETTER FROM THE HON. C. J. FOX.

SIR,

The account in the enclosed paper corresponds exactly with what I have been able to collect concerning the Stuart papers both here and in France.—I had lost all hopes of finding the Scotch College Papers before I went to that country; and the chief object of my journey was to consult the archives of the Secretary of State's Office, &c. Barillon's and D'Avaux's correspondence. In this I succeeded, and found much very useful and curious matter. There were not in the National Library any papers that either had, or were pretended to have, belonged to the Scotch College. I can have no doubt but Carpentier's account is true; for if he had them in his possession, he would certainly either have restored them to the right owners, or have disposed of them to his own advantage, which he might easily have done.—I hear there are in Scotland at present some MSS. which are, or pretend to be, compilations from the Scotch College Papers; and I am now actually engaged in an enquiry concerning them. I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

*St. Anne's Hill,* C. J. FOX.

*February 1[illegible], 1804.*

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

NOTHING is more natural than that the multiplication of reviewers should be proportioned to that of authors; nor, as a friend to literature, would I, were it in my power, impose the least restraint upon the free communication of opinions concerning books, which, being addressed to the public eye, appeal to the public judgment. Yet, it is obvious, that when criticism becomes a trade, followed by a number of competitors, there is danger lest it should be pursued in the spirit of other overstocked trades; and that its original purpose of utility should be made subordinate to the aim of catching the attention by sinister arts.

It would be a curious topic to consider all the varieties of character assumed by periodical reviewers, and the different modes of deviation from the plain duty of their office by which they endeavour to make themselves conspicuous. Such a task would, however, exceed the limits to which your correspondents are expected to confine themselves: and I shall trespass upon your patience no farther than to make some observations upon one description of critics, who seem to have usurped a place in the public esteem to which I cannot think them entitled. Indeed, they appear to me, rather the declared foes of literature, than its servants and guardians. I know not how better to designate the class of which they are composed, than by the familiar appellation they are so fond of mutually giving and receiving, that of the *very clever fellows.* They would formerly have been called *men of bright parts*; geniuses of too high a cast to require the adventitious aid of reading and reflection, and fit to discuss, at sight, all sorts of questions.

When one of these *clever fellows* sits down to review a book, nothing is farther from his intention than to give an explicit account of what it contains—that would be

poor—the easy task of any common plodder. No, his first object is to shew himself off. He begins, therefore, as if all knowledge was to commence from the oracle in his own breast, with a general dissertation upon the subject of the work; in which he delivers the language and opinions of the school that has had the honour of educating him, and treats with profound contempt every notion derived from a different source. In this display, the book before him is long totally forgotten, and pages are consumed in telling the world all that he knows and thinks on the topic in question. Having thus shewn how he would have written himself, he proceeds to contrast it with what the author has done; but of this, he is not solicitous to exhibit more than what belongs to the contrast; for he accustoms himself to regard every author as a competitor for fame, and never loses sight of advantageous comparison.

If the author's performance be in the department of fine writing, or what addresses the taste and imagination, the critic has not the same opportunity of placing himself in competition, yet he is not destitute of means for arrogating superiority. Sensible that to admire, is in some measure to acknowledge a superior, he is careful not to do it without great exceptions and qualifications; and though he knows he could not have written as the author has done, he need not despair to make the reader believe that he could have written much better. He can give ideas of perfection beyond the power of human attainment; and it costs him nothing to imagine an accumulation of excellencies in their nature incompatible. Fastidiousness will always pass, with the vulgar, for a proof of taste; and it is a very natural exclamation, "What a great genius this must be! why, nothing pleases him."

These very clever fellows are probably very young men, for that is the age of wonderful ability. Now, young men are too full of themselves, and have had their feelings too little exercised, to sympathise much with others. It costs them little to hurl contempt and sarcasm upon men of worth, to irritate morbid sensibility, to mortify exalted hopes, and doom to neglect the labours of half a life. They never resist the temptation of saying something lively, because it is ill-natured; or of pouring forth a torrent of eloquent abuse, because it may overwhelm humble modesty. Ambitious of the credit of being formidable combatants, they deal their blows to right and left, regardless on whom they fall; and seldom reflect, either on their own undue advantage in fighting concealed, or on the inoffensive nature and unprotected condition of an antagonist.

When they form a junto or knot of associates, perhaps in some seat of literature of local celebrity, their conceit is tenfold augmented. By conversing only with one another, they think all sense and taste confined to their little circle; and in mutual admiration place one another respectively at the head of every branch of science and literature. They divide the world of letters into two parties; one composed of themselves and their friends, the other, of all besides who presume to write; and the great object of their labours is to give consequence to the first, and vilify the last.

Your readers, Mr. Editor, will probably recognize that I have not been describing creatures of the imagination. It will be proper for them in that case to reflect, whether by inconsiderate applause and encouragement, they have not favoured a mode of carrying on the critical office equally prejudicial to the interests of literature, and offensive to the moral feelings. Such is the malignity of human nature, that severity pleases more than candour, and too many find an inhuman gratification in seeing a figure set up as the butt of sportive malice. But, a little consideration would shew, that it is the common interest of society to discountenance such petty warfare; for every one is liable to suffer, at least, in the person of his friends; and surely it is not desirable that the attempt to please and instruct mankind, should necessarily expose a person to wanton scurrility. Your's, &c. MICIO.

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I HAVE delayed giving you my opinion concerning the ancient painting of Chaucer, which has been engraved and inserted at the close of Mr. Godwin's Life of that poet, in the hope of meeting with some friend conversant with ancient writings, who might have been able to decypher the characters, which are so distinctly preserved in that picture.

I have not been wholly successful in my enquiries, or researches. Neither myself, nor any of my friends, have hitherto discovered among the languages of the continent any clue to what may be the idiom or the meaning of the inscription in question, though beyond all doubt the painter, who bestowed so much pains upon it, had some meaning in view.

To return to the picture itself—the style

ſtyle of drawing, and of colouring, and ſome of the articles introduced in the painting, preclude every doubt as to its very great antiquity. The name of CHAUCER written in Gothic characters on the ſide of the portrait, appears to me to be of the ſame origin as the picture itſelf—that is to ſay—written at the ſame time, and inſerted by the hand of the ſame artiſt.

It only remains then to enquire—whether this portrait, painted in oil, could have been produced during the life-time of Chaucer, *i. e.* before the year 1401; or whether it was not painted ſome few years poſterior to his deceaſe. Upon this point, I conceive there will always be a diverſity of opinion. According to the moſt generally received opinions, the art of painting in oil was not introduced before the year 1410. The Brothers Van Eyck, of Flanders, have had the honour of ſetting a reputed example, which was immediately followed by every painter of their time in every country. There have, however, been found in Bohemia ſeveral pictures of the 13th century, bearing on their ſurface all the marks of being oil-paintings. Theſe pictures have been carefully preſerved in the Imperial Gallery at Vienna; and they have occaſioned M. Muſel of Baſle to write a very learned diſſertation to prove that oil-painting was practiſed before the time of the Brothers Van Eyck, who merely contributed to revive the art by inventing a more eaſy proceſs. If it be true, that the paintings diſcovered in the Houſe of Commons, which were produced in the year 1350, are executed in oil-colours, there can be no longer a doubt relative to the antiquity of the art.

There is, however, a third ſolution of the problem in queſtion, and one which in my opinion, is the moſt probable. It has been ſuppoſed that many of the pictures of the 13th century, which were painted in water-colours, have at an after-period been covered with a coat of oil, with a view to their preſervation, and that in proceſs of time, this coat of oil has become ſo perfectly amalgamated with the colours, as to occaſion them to be miſtaken for paintings in oil. It is even ſuppoſed that this accidental mixture of oil with paint gave riſe to the invention of the Brothers Van Eyck—It is to be remarked that in the pictures of the 13th century, to which I have alluded, the viſages and hands of the perſons repreſented generally appear much browner than the painter would originally have deſigned to make them; while on the white drapery, and every other virgin colour, except green, the oil has failed to produce a ſimilar effect. Whatever therefore may be the appearance of oil colour on this very curious portrait of Chaucer, it by no means prevents the concluſion that it was originally painted in water-colours, and that the oil has become amalgamated with the paint. Another no leſs probable inference might be drawn; namely that an original portrait of Chaucer painted in water-colours might have exiſted before 1410, the epoch, when the invention and practice of oil-painting was rapidly gaining a preference over the former; and that the immediate deſcendant of Chaucer cauſed a copy of this portrait to be made in oil-colours as better adapted to preſerve the reſemblance of his illuſtrious anceſtor. This ſuppoſition exactly agrees with the appearance of the picture in queſtion, which exhibits in its ſtyle all the marks of a painting in oil, certainly executed at the very dawn of that art about the year 1410. The inſcription of Chaucer's name, coeval with the portrait, leaves no doubt in my opinion, as to the portrait being a reſemblance of the form and dreſs of Chaucer, and it is therefore highly intereſting to poſterity. I have the honour to be,

Your's, &c.

JOSEPH COUNT TRUCHSESS.

*Truchſeſſian Gallery,*
*Feb.* 10, 1804.

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

OBSERVING, in two periodical cotemporary journals, as well as by public advertiſements, that Dr. H. Wollaſton is attempting to introduce ſpectacle-glaſſes of the form of a *meniſcus* as a matter of novelty and improvement, in that ſmall, but invaluable, article; I beg leave, for the information of your numerous readers, to ſend you the following ſhort animadverſions thereon:

A *meniſcus* is that form of optical lens well reſembled by a watch glaſs, or a portion of a glaſs ſphere. It is one of the common figure of lenſes, as given by all the writers on optics, and it is the kind that Dr. Wollaſton recommended as being on a *new principle*, and the beſt-adapted for the purpoſe of ſight. He ſays it was ſuggeſted to him from the following conſideration: "Suppoſing an eye to be placed in the centre of any hollow globe of glaſs, it is plain, that objects would then be ſeen *perpendicularly* through its ſurface in every direction. Conſequently the more nearly

nearly any spectacle glass can be made to surround the eye, in the manner of a globular surface, the more nearly will every part of it be at right angles to the line of sight, the more uniform will be the power of its different parts, and the more completely will the indistinctness of lateral objects be avoided."

Now, this inference, upon a little consideration by any person ever so little acquainted with the principle of optics, will be manifestly erroneous, and quite irrelevant as to the properties of spectacle-glasses, or other lenses. By a thin, hollow, glass sphere, the rays to an eye in its centre will certainly not sensibly be refracted; and more perfectly so will be the rays from objects through a parallel or true ground plane of glass placed before the eye, but with this advantage of the plane, that a sensible thickness will occasion no refractive power, when the same, in a globe, would act like a concave lens, and somewhat diminish the appearance of objects. It is not by the geometrical shape of the lens that vision, or the purposes of instruments, are answered, but by the *refractive power*, produced entirely by the proportions of curvatures, or radii of curvatures, given to their form.

A meniscus lens is not more the segment of a globe, as implied by Dr. Wollaston, than a convex lens, but a lens, composed of the surfaces of two spheres of different radii. When the radius of the exterior curve exceeds that of the interior, it acts like a concave lens, and diminishes objects. When the radius of the exterior curve is less than that of the interior, it has the properties of a convex lens, and magnifies; but with this difference in both cases, that, having a greater surface, it produces a greater degree of aberration, both of the longitudinal and lateral kinds, and consequently more indistinctness towards its periphery than any of the other kind of lenses of the same foci and diameter. The truth of this may be seen in the optical works of *Smith*, *Emerson*, *Martin*, &c. A practical proof of this may be had by the following experiment: Take a meniscus of about four inches positive focus, and about the size of a spectacle glass, and also a common convex spectacle glass of the same focus and diameter, by night, in a room, with a lighted candle at a distance; hold them about four inches and a quarter from a white wainscot or wall, before the candle; there will be refracted to a focus thereon two bright inverted images of the flame and candle; but, about the one formed by the meniscus, there will be a small, faint, white circle of aberration, and what on the face as a spectacle-glass produces the peripheretical indistinctness of objects, and, by a candle, the prismatic colours about its flame. Such glaring objects seen obliquely must be allowed to be detrimental to the sight.

For the satisfaction of any intelligent person, I have constructed a hand-frame, consisting of a double convex, plano-convex, meniscus, and two plano-convexes together, all of the same focus, four inches, and which will afford an ocular proof of the inferiority of the meniscus to the other form for the purposes of spectacles or any other instruments. They may be viewed gratis at our manufactory, No. 30, Holborn. I have in my possession an old meniscus shaped spectacle-glass, which I can prove to have been made a great number of years. I do not therefore see upon what new principle or contrivance his Majesty's letters patent have been solicited.

The meniscus-shaped lens, containing the greatest aberration of any other form, is the reason why it has been abandoned by all skilful opticians. I am, Sir,

*Holborn,* Your's, &c.
*Feb.* 14, 1804. WM. JONES.

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

YOUR Magazine is enriched with the contributions of Aikin and Wakefield on the similies and the imitations of Homer. I do not recollect, that either of these accomplished critics has controverted the position, that no simile occurs in the first book of the Iliad. In the forty-seventh verse of that first rhapsody, the bard betrays his propensity to his favourite figure of comparison;

——ὁ δ'ηιε νυκτὶ ἐοικώς

In the second book of Paradise Lost, Milton adopts the style and imagery of this passage of the Iliad:

"Black it stood as night,
And shook a dreadful dart."

The Grecian describes the wrath of Apollo; the British poet delineates the terrors of death.

In the three hundred and fifty-ninth verse of the first book of the Iliad, Thetis is described as ascending like mist:

——ἠύτ' ὀμίχλη.

In the seven hundred and tenth verse of the first of Paradise Lost, we read,

Anon, out of the earth a fabric huge
Rose like an exhalation.

Innumerable

Innumerable are the indirect influences of the Homeric Muſe on the compoſitions of Milton! Would that the Iliad had been Engliſhed by him; then would the "Tale of Troy divine" have been our's as well as the Songs of Eden! Cowper's Tranſlation of Homer will grow mellow with age, and venerable with antiquity. He breathes the ſpirit of the Greek, without his fire and energy: it is Patroclus, clad in the armour, but without the ſpear, of Pelides. Occaſionally he is inſtinct with the flame of the original, as in the tranſlation of the celebrated deſcription of Jupiter's nod:

"All around
The ſovereign's everlaſting head, his curls
Ambroſial ſhook, and the huge mountain reeled." COWPER.

Sublimity is here depicted in the agitation of inanimate nature, under the power of the divinity. In Milton, the ſenſation of the celeſtials is deſcribed, on the like occaſion—3 *b. Par. L.* v. 344.

No ſooner had th' Almighty ceas'd, but all
The multitude of angels, with a ſhout,
Loud as from numbers without number, ſweet
As from bleſs'd voices, uttering joy, heaven rang
With jubilee, and loud Hoſannahs fill'd
Th' eternal regions.

The ſpirit with which Achilles reſigned Briseïs is full of reſentment and pride. A gift which his antagoniſt reclaimed was unworthy his detention:

"I ſcorn to fight
For her, whom having giv'n, ye take away."
*Iliad*, 1 *b*. (COWPER's).

In like manner, in Paradiſe Loſt, Satan exclaims,

"None left but by ſubmiſſion; and that word
Diſdain forbids me." *Parad. Loſt*, b. 4.

From Homer Milton has alſo derived the air of the remonſtrance of Abdiel with Satan, on regal authority:

Ulyſſes ſaith to the multitude,

"One ſuffices, one to whom
The ſon of Saturn hath aſſign'd
The ſceptre, and enforcement of the laws."
*Iliad*, 2 b. v. 240, &c.

And Abdiel replies to Satan:

"Shalt thou give laws to God? How far from thought
To make us leſs, bent rather to exalt
Our happy ſtate, under one head more near
United. *Parad. Loſt.*

I conclude with a reference to the unanimity of the Britiſh nation, in the war in which, ſingle-handed, we are involved with the French. Our's be hereafter the praiſe of Abdiel:

Among innumerable falſe, unmoved,
Unſhaken, unſeduced, unterrify'd,
His loyalty he kept, his love, his zeal;
Nor number, nor example, with him wrought
To ſwerve from truth, or change his conſtant mind,
Tho' ſingle!

*Brook, Jan.* 1804. W. EVANS.

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

FROM the prevailing opinion that the Alexandrian monument, now at the Britiſh Muſeum, was the actual tomb of the hero of Macedon, the valuable communication of Œdipus in your laſt Magazine, would, no doubt, be extremely acceptable to your Readers. The claſſical authorities there adduced, are, perhaps, nearly the whole; to thoſe of a later period, I beg leave to make the following addition.

The earlieſt traveller who has noticed the monument in queſtion is Benjamin of Tudela, a Jewiſh Rabbi, who travelled to the Eaſt in the middle of the twelfth century, and has left behind him a curious narrative of his peregrinations, the veracity of which having been impugned, has been ably defended by the learned Renaudot. This traveller, ſpeaking of Alexandria, ſtates, that on the ſea-ſhore there lay a monument, on which the figures of birds and other animals were ſculptured, with an inſcription of ancient times that no one could read. The inhabitants of the place conjectured that ſome king, who reigned before the flood, was buried in it. The length of the ſepulchre was fifteen ſpans, the breadth ſix. It is not abſolutely certain that Rabbi Benjamin is deſcribing the monument in queſtion, becauſe we have ſtill evidence to ſhew that there were others, and probably many, of the ſame kind; a circumſtance that, in my humble opinion, ſhews the difficulty there muſt be in appropriating to any *one* of them the honour of containing Alexander's body, even admitting that he was buried according to Egyptian rites, which is another fact that requires verification.

Leo Africanus, who wrote an account of Africa, many parts of which he had himſelf viſited in the fifteenth century, mentions, that, among the ruins of Alexandria, the Turks have a chapel, in which, they ſay, the body of Alexander is preſerved, as they read in the Korân; and that great numbers of pilgrims come to viſit it.

Our countryman Sandys, who viſited Alexandria at the commencement of the ſeventeenth

seventeenth century," does not appear to have seen this monument. He describes it from Strabo; and adds, that the glass tent of Alexander remained till the time of the Saracens. The rest of his account seems to be copied from Leo Africanus.

The only remaining authority that at present occurs to me is that of the Arabian author of Lebtorik or Lobbaltarik, i.e. the Marrow of History; being an universal history of Mahometanism. This work is quoted in D'Herbelot's Biblioth. Orientale, p. 318, of the folio edition, as stating that the body of Alexander was carried to Alexandria in a coffin of gold, which his mother caused to be changed for one of marble. It must be remembered that this Arabian history is of so late a period as the sixteenth century; and that it is very improbable that Alexander's mother should have interfered on the occasion.

I desire it to be understood, that nothing is here advanced in the view to prejudice the question relating to this fine relic of antiquity, which at all events will remain a monument of the labour and ingenuity of the Egyptians, and the admiration of future ages. No one is more disposed than the present writer to see the matter fairly and liberally discussed; nor awaits with more eagerness or pleasure the dissertation of the learned and ingenious traveller alluded to in the letter of Œdipus.

I take this opportunity of noticing the handsome and satisfactory manner in which the Edinburgh Reviewer has replied to my remarks on his account of Mr. Pinkerton's Geography. Unacquainted as I was with Professor Dohm's German edition of Kæmpfer's Japan, the grounds for my enquiry, and it is presumed with good reason, were the following: Scheutzer in his title-page asserts, that he has translated from Kæmpfer's *original manuscript*. In his introduction he says, that "Sir Hans Sloane, hearing of Kæmpfer's death, and having found by his Inaugural Theses, and his Amænitates Exoticæ, that he must have brought with him into Europe many natural and artificial curiosities, desired Dr. Steigerthal, his Majesty's chief physician, in one of his journies to Hanover, to enquire what was become of them. This gentleman was so obliging as to go to Lemgow himself; and, being told that they were to be disposed of, he immediately informed Sir Hans of this circumstance, who thereupon purchased them for a considerable sum of money, together with *all* his drawings and *manuscript memoirs*: and it is owing to his care and generous assistance, that this history of Japan, (*the original High German manuscript of which was bought at the same time*,) is now first published in English."

Against these positive declarations, Professor Dohm, as we are informed, asserts that two complete copies of the work, *one* of them in the author's own hand-writing, were purchased by him from the heirs of his niece, in 1773; and that Scheutzer's translation is paraphrastical and inaccurate. Besides this, it is added, that one of the Monthly Reviewers professed to have examined the Sloanian manuscript now in the British Museum, and believed it not to be of Kæmpfer's hand-writing. All this is very strange! Where is the testimony, if any to be found, relating to the particulars of Sir H. Sloane's purchase? Was Dr. Steigerthal imposed on, or Sir Hans Sloane, or both; and did Scheutzer honestly believe that he was translating from an *original* manuscript? How far is his translation paraphrastical as to *his* original?

Perhaps *the circumstantial statement* in Professor Dohm's preface might throw further light on the matter; and it is indeed to be wished, that we had a faithful translation into English of this German edition. In the mean time, if any person in possession of the work would communicate to the Monthly Magazine such part of the preface as relates to the subject in question, he would render an acceptable piece of service to the public. The Edinburgh Reviewer *believes* there is a French translation of Dohm's edition.—*Quære*, When and where was it published?

*Feb.* 13, 1804. D.

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE following observation of the late Solar Eclipse was made at Carlisle.

At the beginning of the Eclipse the Sun was obscured a few minutes by a cloud, after which the air became tolerably clear, and continued so during the whole time of the observation. The passage of the Eclipse over three large and well-defined spots that were on the Sun's disk at the time, was observed; and the following is the result:

| Disappearance of center of | | *Mean time.* H. M. S. |
|---|---|---|
| 1st spot - - - | February 10. | 23. 41. 29. |
| 2d spot - - - | ———— | 45. 48. |
| 3d spot - - - | ———— | 48. 55. |
| End of the Eclipse. | Feb. 11. | 0. 53. 49. |

*Carlisle,* Your's, &c.
*February* 12, 1804. W. PITT.

To

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

NO work can safely be despised which every one reads and no one forgets: on this account I hope you will indulge me by giving a place to a few strictures on Pope's "Epistle on the Characters of Women"—a production which I should otherwise be very willing to abandon to the contempt that in almost every point of view it so justly merits.

I trust I am not transported by an undue zeal for the honour of my sex, when I undertake to prove this celebrated, but outrageous, satire upon it, inconsistent with itself, with truth, and with justice, replete with false maxims, false wit, and unprovoked malignity, and equally unworthy the philosopher, the philanthropist, the man of taste, and the man of sense.

First, what can be more inconsistent than to preface an Epistle on the *Characters* of *Women* with an assertion that "most women have no character at all?" If indeed they are

"Best distinguished by black, brown, or fair,"

what remained for Pope but to throw down the pen, and borrow the pencil of his friend Jervas to introduce us to a gallery of female portraits? But this would not have gratified his spleen against a sex which nature had denied him the power to please; nor indeed did he believe it; but it had been said—it was a severe thing—a contradiction cost him nothing; and he was resolved to insert it. Before he proceeded however, it was necessary to get rid of this maxim which must otherwise have put him to silence; and skulking, as Sophistry is wont to do, behind the glittering buckler of simile, which is so serviceable in dazzling the eyes of an opponent, he glides off the field, in order to renew the attack from a directly opposite quarter. He now advances with a charge of universal inconsistency and endless caprice against our luckless sex, which he proceeds to illustrate by "instances of contrarieties in such characters as are most strongly marked, and seemingly therefore most consistent, as first in the Affected." But surely between Rufa attracting "each light gay meteor of a spark," and "Rufa studying Locke," there is no real inconsistency: the essence of affectation is, an attempt to attract admiration by pretending to be what we really are not; the very definition includes versatility, and what human being can keep clear of "contrarieties" if they are incurred simply by pursuing the same end by different means? Further, may it not be called unphilosophical to mention affectation at all among sexual characteristics? For it is neither a passion, or disposition, nor a quality or endowment of the mind, but simply a habit produced by circumstances, an adventitious garb assumed for particular purposes, and capable of adhering to any one whose marking feature is vanity.—In Silia, whose failing is insinuated with so much self-complacent flippancy, what "contrariety" is displayed but that between the same person when sober and when drunk; and surely there is nothing in *this* peculiar to the softer sex!—Papillia I would allow to be a fair instance of *feminine* caprice, could I be certain that "her amorous spark," did not partake her ennui, and long, like herself, when the honey-moon was ended, to return to the pleasures and gayeties of a town.—Of the four odiously gross portraitures which follow, I shall only observe that the "artful" character is as little to be taxed with inconsistency as the "affected," and for similar reasons; and that the three, *mutatis mutandis*, are mere servile draughts after the Whartons, the Villierses, &c. the "riddle" of whose lives he had already expatiated on in his Satires against the other sex. In fact, it was impossible for him to say stronger things of the inconsistencies of women, than he had already said of those of men; and if in one case he supposed he had discovered a key by which the deepest secrets of nature were decyphered, and all made plain, no good reason can possibly be given why he should not have applied the same key here also, instead of winding up his wondering remarks with the gracious conclusion,

"Woman and Fool are two hard things to hit,
For true no meaning puzzles more than wit."

Meekness and obstinacy, are in reality very congenial qualities, and may be found in many individuals of both sexes besides "Simo's Mate." The "vicissitude" of "mirth and opium, ratifia and tears," is a mere *physical* phenomenon, and has nothing to do with *character*, moral or intellectual.—Atossa I will allow to be a striking and spirited picture; it was drawn from an individual, and has probably a caricature likeness of her; but the *woman-hating* artist was probably not aware that, by enlarging the strong features of his original, he made them more masculine than feminine.

nine. Atossa may resemble one passionate and imperious woman, with strong parts and quick feelings: but as a satire on her sex it loses its force; for to how many of the other would the greater part apply with equal aptness? Haughty and selfish characters are certainly most common among those who rule, how should it be otherwise?—I am not extravagant enough to maintain, that nothing can with truth be alleged against woman; all that I have to say to *Chloe*, therefore is, that a more *consistent* character was never drawn, and that apathy is not necessarily of the feminine gender. But our poet now forsakes his leading maxim, that "most women have no character at all," because they are distinguished by versatility and inconsistency; which is indeed sufficiently confuted by the very example of Chloe, who, though she approaches nearer to a mere *negative* than any one he describes, is yet the most unvarying character of the whole. A new and totally different doctrine is to be brought forwards:

"In men we various ruling passions find;
In women, two almost divide the kind;
Those, only fixed, they first or last obey,
The love of pleasure, and the love of sway."

I believe the idea that every individual is governed by some one ruling passion, is now so completely exploded, that nothing need be said in its confutation. But why our sex should be supposed influenced by two only, is hard to conceive: that this is not the fact, it would be easy to prove; still easier would it be to show that Pope himself did not think so when he brought "The frugal Crone," and "poor Narcissa," as apt examples of two other ruling passions, avarice and vanity, neither of which can be resolved, without the utmost violence to language, into either of the former two. In this very piece indeed, the majority of the portraitures are composed without any regard to this pretended axiom, and are incapable of being solved by it.

That "every woman is at heart a rake," is a calumny that I shall not stoop to disprove: it could only have entered the mind of a depraved man conversant with abandoned women. Indeed to confute a writer who is continually contradicting himself, is but an idle task. To what confusion of head, or perversity of heart, can it be ascribed, that, after celebrating a woman, "without one jarring atom made," (as he has elsewhere said of another female) one whose sex he in vain endeavours to render contemptible by a stroke of the most pitiful and *tasteless* flippancy, he reverts again to his old maxim, "Woman's at best a contradiction still?" By what sophistry and absurdity too is this palpable untruth supported! Our "scorn of fools" accords singularly well with the love of fops of which he frequently accuses us! "Reserve and frankness, truth and art," are qualities so opposite that they can never really be predicated of the same person, whilst "courage and softness, modesty and pride," are dispositions congenial enough to co-exist without the slightest incongruity.—To literary criticism this Epistle lies peculiarly open; but that I spare. If I have succeeded in showing, what I believe to be true, that the two sexes have so much in common, and so little peculiar to each, that scarce a shaft can be aimed at one exclusively, which does not recoil upon some vulnerable part of human nature in general; if I have proved Pope, notwithstanding his lofty pretensions to morality, to philosophy, and to good sense, to have attacked our sex with malignity, flippancy, and indecency, with injustice, absurdity and inconsistency, I shall be more than satisfied. I believe that he who renders woman contemptible, encourages licentiousness, and injures human happiness; and this persuasion, exclusive of other motives, would have sufficed to prompt me to become my sex's champion.

I am, &c.
CAMILLA.

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

AMONG the several curious and very interesting fragments of *Orphic* Poetry edited by the learned Gesner, I find, in p. 390, the following line:

"Οἶνος, τὸν φιλέυσι θεοὶ, θνητοί τ' ἄνθρωποι."

And in the parable of Jotham, (9th Chap. of Judges) is the following text;

"And the Vine said unto them, Should I leave my Wine which cheereth *God* and *Man*?"

It is well known that Clemens Alexandrinus has pointed out several lines which *Homer* appears to have copied from that *elder* son of the Muses handed down to us under the name of *Orpheus*; and, after attending to the striking similarity both of idea and expression in the two foregoing passages, some of your more learned readers will perhaps, through the channel of your Magazine, favor me with the desired information, whether there

there is any probability that the fabled son of Calliope may have obtained access to the Volume of the Hebrew Prophets, and sometimes have lighted his torch at their sacred fire.

GRÆCULUS.

*Edinburgh, 10 Jan.* 1804.

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

AS I think every thing which concerns the rising generation of importance to society, I take the liberty, by means of your Magazine, to convey a few hints which I hope may tend to meliorate that state of infancy which we see so frequently shortened by disease, owing to improper food in the first months. The method of feeding young infants with milk and water, veal-tea, and various other things in preference to the *pap* of our grandmothers—has been very much recommended by several eminent physicians; but I am afraid, many of my sister matrons are still too much under the influence of the good old nurses, to persevere in opposition to what *they* say must be the *best*, *because* so many hundreds have been brought up with it, and done well—and with the best intentions possible, are as fearful of any innovation in their province, as the most pious bishop on the bench. I am desirous of earnestly recommending from my own happy experience the adoption of barley-water and milk, in preference to every other food I have ever met with; till an infant is four months old. I must relate the contest I had with the good folks about me, and my own perseverance, in order to illustrate my subject properly. I had presented my husband with three very fine children, which were fed in the good old way laid down by my nurse. The infants were every one of them so subject to wind in the stomach and bowels, that it was absolutely necessary to have a carminative medicine always at hand to administer. I had nearly lost them all with watery gripes, when they were about three months old. Before my confinement the fourth time, I was recommended by a friend to try the barley-water and milk. I mentioned my determination to my nurse: she assured me it would not be sufficient nourishment, but it should be made; a few days afterward I observed some rice boiling; she said it was necessary on account of the infant being too much relaxed by the barley; in another day or two some oatmeal was boiled, the rice was too binding. I insisted on the barley victuals being adhered to, but I found I could gain no ground in the argument; and I was then too helpless to take an active part in the management of my infant. However, when I got down stairs, I one afternoon heard something beating in a saucepan, and, suspecting the matter, I went out. All was still—I insisted on seeing what the cook had been preparing;—when she produced a pint of *very nice pap*. On my being extremely angry at her impertinence in daring to make it after my express orders to the contrary; she assured me, she had regularly made the same quantity every day by desire of the nurse, who said it was very wrong to try experiments on so young a child, and she was sure it would *die* if I were so inhuman as to give it such poor stuff; besides, the child *would tire of having the same food constantly.* I felt myself very much irritated at not being allowed a fair trial of the food, and immediately threw the pap away; and told them all, that the first person I saw make any more, I would instantly discharge from my service. I attended the feeding of the child constantly myself afterwards; and had the pleasure to observe that the wind and gripes never returned; the child grew up much stronger than the former ones, and of course was nursed with less trouble and care. I have, since that, reared four more, to whom I have never given any other food whatever, till they were four months old: one of these had not the breast at all, and it proved quite sufficient even for her. My method of making it is as follows:—To three dessert-spoonsfull of pearl-barley (first washed) add three pints of water, which boil up as quick as possible, till it is of the consistence of cream; every time the child is fed, about a tea-cup full of this should be made hot, and cooled with one third of new milk, increasing the quantity of milk as the infant's stomach can bear it; then sweeten it with a little moist sugar. It should never be heated a second time, as it will curdle the milk, and by that means render it less nutritious. At the end of four months I begin to vary their food, by giving a small boiled custard made by stirring the yoke of one egg and a little grated ginger into some milk over the fire till it thickens, taking care that it does not curdle. This given by way of dinner is sufficient for a month longer; after that, make it a little more substantial, by adding a little flour. Since I have pursued this method I have never had a carminative in my house

house; and I am confident in saying, a process of this kind will bring up a child for the first six months, without any thing else. For infants who are inclined to costiveness, the Scotch barley is preferable. I hope I may be pardoned for taking up so much room in your valuable Miscellany; but as I think it the best publication extant for spreading information; and as medical treatises do not make a part of *every mother's library*, I thought it might be a means of making more universal a method, which I know is sanctioned by the first physicians in the kingdom; and if by the present hints I shall be the means of rescuing other infants, as I have my own, from infantile disease and weakness, I shall have no reason to regret my presumption in making them public.

*Nov. 6th*, 1803. M. B.

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*For the Monthly Magazine.*

TRAVELS *in* NORWAY, *by* J. C. FABRICIUS.—*Lately published at Leipsic.*

*(Continued from p. 32, No. 111.)*

BETWEEN *Agrè* and *Bærsett*, Mr. Fabricius was affected with a very painful soreness of his eyes. It was produced by the alternate changes between extreme heat and excessive cold. He continued to be afflicted by it till he came to Rœraas, where he succeeded in curing himself by the use of sugar of lead dilu ed in cold water.

At *Folden*, a small village on the River Glommen, our travellers found a small copper-work. The ore was brought from Rœraas, to be there prepared and purified for use, on account of the contiguity of the river and the abundance of wood and charcoal in that place. Between 2000 and 3000 tons of copper were annually prepared there.

The small-pox made, still, dreadful havock in this district. The people in general continued in the unhappy practice of shutting up those who were ill of it in very close apartments, covering them up very warm, and giving them excessively hot drinks. Some *few* had, however, become sensible of the benefit of inoculation; and the parish-ministers earnestly recommended it to the people under their charge.

On the 11th of July, our travellers arrived at *Rœraas*, one of the most considerable towns in the North of Norway. It stands on a narrow plain, encircled with hills, some of which are very lofty, and are even in the midst of summer covered with snow. The houses of the town are of wood, and in general very small. The whole population may be about 3000 souls. Of all Norway this district rises the highest above the level of the sea: and many rivers rising here, descend in opposite directions to the sea through different provinces. The climate is excessively cold; and even in summer there scarce passes a night without a fall of snow or hoar-frost. No sort of grain ripens here. Even potatoes never grow larger than the size of a nut; so short is the time for their growth. They cannot be planted before St. John's day; and they must be taken out of the ground in the month of August. Pot-herbs are exceedingly scarce. The grounds about the town furnish nothing but hay for the winter-subsistence of the cattle, which are sent in summer to the Soelers. The corn is brought all from Drontheim, the carriage costing 1¼ rixdollar per ton. Rye costs at Rœraas, 4½ rixdollars a ton; barley 3½; oats 2½. In times of extreme scarcity, recourse is had to the use of a very bad species of bread made from the bark of trees. It fills the stomach, but yields little real nourishment, and occasions severe complaints of the stomach and obstructions in the bowels. In those parts which are contiguous to the confines of Sweden, corn is still more scarce and dear; and even in the most favourable years, the people are there obliged to use bark-meal in their bread. But they use it in a small proportion in mixture with meal from grain; and it is of course the less hurtful to the stomach. The bark which they put to this use, is that of young pines. They detach it from the tree, scrape off the hard exterior superficies, leaving nothing but an inner bark not thicker than the blade of a knife. This they expose to dry some time in the air, and then take it to the mill. It has a saccharine taste, but occasions obstructions in the chyliary ducts, and a loss of appetite. Mr. Fabricius is of opinion, that the *lichens*, which the inhabitants of Iceland, after steeping them in hot water, use in a jelly with milk, would afford a much better supply of food to the poor Norwegians in extreme necessity, than that which they find in the use of their bark-meal. The Directors of the Mines at Rœraas have spared no pains nor expence to establish ample stores of grain at this place. But only the workmen in their employment have the advantage of these. To their workmen they sell out the grain in retail at the same price at which they themselves bought it: and the workmen may have their wages in corn or money, at their own pleasure. There are at present

present no forests growing in the immediate vicinity of Rœraas. But it appears from the roots still remaining, that this tract of country was in former times covered with pines and firs. The lakes near Rœraas abound in fishes of various species;—salmons, trouts, perches, graylings, &c. On the 12th of July, 1678, the Swedes besieged Rœraas, and committed great devastation over this whole territory. As a defence against any future incursions of the Swedes, the Government has armed the miners, and formed a corpse under the appellation of *skielæufers*, or soldiers who run upon snow-shoes or skates. The skates or snow-shoes are made of fir, and partly covered with a piece of reindeer skin, that has the hair upon it. These skates are three or four ells long; and the skait for the left foot is longer than that for the right. The skaters are the light troops of the country: they run whether on plains, or up and down hills with incredible swiftness. At no great distance from Rœraas, are families of genuine *Laplanders*, or, as they are there called, *Finns*. They live in tents; not stopping in any one place longer than they can there find nourishment for their cattle. They oblige their wives to act in the inferiority of servants. Their whole wealth consists in their reindeer. Their condition of life is extremely miserable: and yet they are very much attached to it. Some of them send their children to be baptized and educated in the Christian religion at Rœraas. As Rœraas is not far from the borders of Sweden; its inhabitants carry on some smuggling trade with the Swedes; to whom they furnish coffee, brandy, and other articles, in Sweden, either under prohibition or loaded with exorbitant taxes; receiving in return wrought iron and copper, peltries, castoreum, and some other articles. The *Copper mine* at Rœraas is of the greatest importance. It was discovered in the year 1644, by a Laplander following some reindeer. His portrait is still to be seen in the town-church. The mine long furnished annually 600 ton of copper. Its whole produce from 1644 to 1778 was more than twenty-two millions of rixdollars in value. The shares in the stock of the Company were, in 1778, at 200 rixdollars each.—At Eugan, the residence of Mr. Jordt, Director of the Mines, Mr. Fabricius had opportunity to observe the contrivance of spreading dung beneath the floor of the stalls for the cattle, to mitigate the excessive cold, by which these were liable to be affected in winter. It is remarkable, that on the heights encompassing the valley of Thydahlen, at the distance of somewhat more than thirty miles from Rœraas, some vestiges of tillage are now to be seen. The inhabitants regard these as proofs that the climate of Norway was anciently milder than it is at present; for, those heights are now so cold as to be entirely uninhabitable. They suppose, that ever since the depopulation of the country by pestilence, in the fourteenth century, the climate has been continually becoming colder, and has thus hindered many parts from being repeopled, which were before abundantly inhabited. The copper-ore of Rœraas is a pyrites. It is piled in large heaps, which are left to burn for eight or ten weeks successively. The foundery stands in a low situation contiguous to the heaps. The roasted ore is transmitted by a particular passage from the heaps into the foundery. The foundery contains eight fusing furnaces, and two refining furnaces, all arranged in one row. The ore is fused in the six fusing furnaces; in the other two it is refined to black copper. The copper is not above two hours together in the refining furnace. The mines lie in a direction between north and east, and at a mile's distance from the town of Rœraas. The most considerable of them has the name of *Storwaadsgrube*. The rock is schistus intermixed with mica, quartz, black schorl, and garnets. The vein of ore runs in a direction between north and south.

Our travellers proceeded from Rœraas to Hoff, where they again saw fields in tillage. It is only on the sides of the hills exposed to the meridian heat of the sun, that corn is sown about Hoff. And, even with this advantage, the grain does not in every season come to full ripeness.

July 15th, they continued their journey from Hoff to Grœd. By the way they passed people of the country, who were driving horses loaded with copper to Drontheim. At night, they take of the loads, tie small bells to the necks of the horses, and then allow them to feed without restraint among the rocks or in the woods. The drivers themselves sleep under the trees upon their horse furniture. On their return from Drontheim, the horses are loaded with corn and other commodities for consumption at Rœraas. The payment to the carrier for himself and his horse, is for each journey 1½ rixdollar.

About seven miles from Hoff is the mine of *Dragaasbütte*, where about 60 tons of black copper are annually prepared. The ore is partly brought from Rœraas, partly

partly ſupplied from ſome poor and ſlender veins of copper which are wrought near the ſpot. The ore of theſe veins contains a mixture of ſulphate of iron. The rocky ſtrata of all the mountains in this territory conſiſt of ſchiſtus and mica, with here and there a vein of quartz.

At ſome diſtance were ſeen the mountains of *Leibo*, famous in hiſtory, becauſe almoſt all the Swediſh army there periſhed of cold, on their retreat in the laſt war between Denmark and Sweden.

At length, Mr. Fabricius and his companion arrived at DRONTHEIM. It was without inns or furniſhed lodgings to let: and they had, therefore, at the firſt ſome difficulty to find the accommodation which they wanted as travellers. Drontheim had been ſome time before burnt to the ground; and was as yet but riſing from its aſhes. The new houſes are of wood, but large and handſome. The ſtreets are ſtraight and ſpacious, but not well paved. It has three churches; and the cathedral is a maſter-piece of Gothic architecture. By the water ſurrounding it on almoſt all ſides, and by a rampart where it has not that advantage, this city is tolerably protected from any hoſtile attack. It has alſo the two caſtles of *Chriſtianſtein* and *Munkholm*; the former ſtanding on an eminence beſide the city; the latter on an inſulated rock in the midſt of the harbour. North of the harbour are ſhallows, which ſecure it againſt an attack by ſea. Munkholm Caſtle is uſed as a ſtate-priſon. The harbour and the bay into which it opens are deep and ſpacious, affording excellent anchoring ground, and ſhelter to ſhips from any wind that blows. All the copper of the mines of Rœraas and Mehldahlen is exported by the way of Drontheim. That amounts, *communibus annis*, to 600 tons; the total value of which in money may be about 240,000 rixdollars. Moſt of the copper is purchaſed by the Dutch. A good deal of timber and ſalted fiſh is likewiſe exported from Drontheim. The timber goes principally to the North of England. The fiſhery is a branch of induſtry, from which this town derives large profits. Drontheim poſſeſſes not much ſhipping of its own; the exports and imports being moſtly carried in Engliſh and Dutch veſſels. The Biſhop of the Dioceſe, his chancellor, and the ſtaff officers of four regiments reſide in Drontheim. There is no other town in all Norway that has ſo many and ſuch opulent charitable inſtitutions. Drontheim is the ſeat of a Royal Society, which has done much for the advancement of ſcience, and eſpecially by inveſtigating the natural hiſtory of the country. Its founder was Biſhop GUNNER, a man of great genius, knowledge, and zeal in ſcientific purſuits. Five volumes of the Memoirs and Tranſactions of this Society had been publiſhed in 1778. Meſſrs. Fabricius and Weber inſpected the Society's Library and its Cabinet of Specimens of Natural Hiſtory. The Cabinet conſiſts chiefly of ſpecimens collected by the late Biſhop Gunner, and by him bequeathed to the Society. It is ill arranged: and ſome very valuable curioſities have been ſuffered to periſh by neglect. The herbal contains many ſpecimens, but thoſe in diſorder, and ill-preſerved. All the rare plants of the North, which have been deſcribed by Gunner, are in it. The mineral ſpecimens are principally copper-ores from the mines of Rœraas and Mehldahlen; and ſilver and iron-ores from Kungſburg. There is a large collection of ſhells. Among the inſect ſpecimens, there is nothing very remarkable except a variety of ſmall crawfiſh preſerved in ſpirit of wine. Thoſe crabs are here ſo numerous, that it is not poſſible to take up a bucket of ſea-water that has not ſome of them in it. Among the models, Mr. Fabricius obſerved a ſmall threſhing-machine ſomewhat like a fulling mill.—An excellent ſort of *cheeſe* is prepared here and in other parts of Norway, in the following manner: The milk is ſkimmed and curdled; then boiled for half an hour over the fire; and, while it is boiling, conſtantly ſtirred. The caſeous part by this means coagulates and ſubſides to the bottom. The whey is then carefully taken off. The curds are next taken out quite hot; put into moulds or *cheſſels*; and in theſe kept for two days under a preſs: at the end of that time, they are taken out, and put on boards to dry in a place moderately warm, and having free acceſs of air. After a few days, when they begin to ferment, the heat is increaſed in order to harden the cruſt. The cheeſes are thus kept till Autumn, then wrapped in ſtraw, put in barrels, and depoſited in the cellars, for exportation. At Rœraas, they are accuſtomed to put the cheeſes always in the ſame *cheſſels*, and never to cleanſe theſe: And by this means, the cheeſe acquires an exquiſite peculiarity of taſte for which it is much valued by connoiſſeurs. This *Old Cheeſe of the North*, when good, is of a brown colour, is brittle, yet eaſily cut into thin ſlices, has a ſtrong ſmell, and a very agreeable taſte. It is wholeſome, favourable to digeſtion, and in the eſtimation

tion of the people of the country, a specific remedy for certain complaints. A species of cheese called *Wysse Smœr Ost* is prepared here from whey; and another sort named *Kuage-Ost* is made of butter-milk. There is a sugar-work at Drontheim, large, and in a thriving state of of manufacture and trade. In Angel's Orphan-house, sixty orphan children are brought up from eight to sixteen years of age, and are educated in reading, writing, and the principles of religion. Mr. Angel was also the founder of an hospital for old women in which sixteen are entertained at an allowance of 48 rixdollars annually for each of them. The hospital is a stone edifice, and was built at an expence of 16,000 rixdollars. Milk is here curdled by pouring a small portion of it quite hot upon the leaves of the plant *pinguicula vulgaris*. It becomes thus curdled and viscid, and disagreeable to the taste; but acquires at the same time the quality of coagulating other milk. It is preserved for use, and so employed in small portions whenever cheese is made. It has the name of *Tate*. Instead of vinegar, the inhabitants of Drontheim use sour whey; giving it the name of *Syra*. The water of Drontheim is not very agreeable for drinking.

*(To be Continued.)*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN a select collection of British plants, formed by the late Mr. Weighell of Sunderland, A. L. S. were two specimens of plants never hitherto considered indigenous, whose real claim to a place in the British Flora it would be well worth the attention of any northern botanist to ascertain. The plants I allude to are the *Plantago uniflora*, found intermixed with the *P. maritima*, near Sunderland; and the *Scheuchzeria palustris*, found amongst some *Carices* in a boggy ground near Hilton Dean. It is possible that these plants might have been only naturalized with several others introduced by ballast, of which a large list discovered by Mr. Weighell, on and about the ballast hills in the vicinity of Sunderland, is inserted in the "Plantæ rariores Agri Dunelmensis," published, some time since, by Mr. Robson, of Darlington, A. L. S. introductory to a more complete Flora of that County. It is certain that no county, from the copiousness of its habitats of rarer plants, and naturalized species, as well as its rich collection of Cryptogamia, especially of Lichens and Fuci, could afford a more extensive or important Flora. The completion of this desideratum would be considerably aided by a collection of the native plants of Northumberland and Durham, now forming under the direction of a Mr. Winch of Newcastle, for the Literary and Philosophical Society of that town. Should no such work be already in agitation, a plan has been digested, if sufficient materials could be obtained from several botanical gentlemen whose local situation peculiarly enables them to afford them, for forming, under the title of a Flora Borealis, a complete history of the vegetable productions of the four Northern Counties of England. And it is not, perhaps, too much to premise, that, should sufficient encouragement be given to such a plan, whenever effectually undertaken, several very important acquisitions to the British Flora would be the result of an accurate investigation of this district. The counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland have already afforded many additions to our National Flora; and that of Northumberland, which has been, perhaps, less explored than any other in the kingdom, is presumed to contain much interesting matter for the attention of the botanical enquirer. In a future letter I may enter more largely upon the objects of such an undertaking, and detail the means by which it would be most successfully effected.

R. H. C.

*January*, 1804.

*Errata.*—In my last letter, vol. xvi. p. 532. line 22. for Bell's read Hull's British Flora. Page 533. line 6. for Wiggen read Wiggers, &c.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

AMONG the valuable, though neglected, relics of antiquity, furnished by the neighbourhood of London, I think I may include ST. ALBANS. A year ago I paid it a short visit with a friend; and as our walk included other objects of curious research, I venture to communicate the particulars:

We sat off from London December 26, 1802, upon the road to Hoddesdon, whose course is nearly parallel with the Roman Military Way, since called *Ermin-street*. The *Hermen*, or *Ermin-street*, came from the Sea-side, in Sussex, by Stane-street, Croydon, and Streatham, passed the Thames at the termination of a street in the parish of St. Mary Overy, still called Stone or Stoney street, and branched off on the opposite shore to Bishop Gate. It afterward ran by the priory of St. Mary Spital,

Spital, to Kingſland, which its indiſtinct remains leave upon the eaſt by Kingſland-green, and may be traced here and there among the green lanes that lead to Enfield.

The firſt object which raiſed our curioſity was Waltham-croſs, a memorial not only of Edward the firſt's affection for his queen, but of his intellectual reliſh for the arts. It was about the period of this erection that the arts of elegance took a new turn, owing, perhaps, to the improvements which Edward had witneſſed in Italy while returning from the Holy Land. Certain it is that he employed Italian artiſts; who ſeem to have communicated to us much of that elegant taſte which was ſoon after ſo conſpicuouſly ſhewn in all our Gothic churches. The croſs at Waltham has never received juſtice from the graver: the ſculpture of the figures round it deſerves the higheſt panegyric, and might fairly occupy the attention of one or other of our beſt artiſts to advantage. Time and adventitious circumſtances have ſadly corroded its original beauty; and a few years will very probably complete its ruin.

In Cheſhunt, to the right of the road, we ſaw the ſtables which formerly belonged to Theobalds; they are of red brick, and, as a lumbering erection of the time of James the Firſt, may be called handſome. The evening drawing in before we got to Hoddeſdon, our obſervations for that day were at an end: but the next morning we left the high-road toward Stanſtead Abbot, and viſited the once celebrated ſcene of the Rye-houſe Plot.

The Rye, for ſo it is termed by the inhabitants about it, was one of the earlieſt and moſt curious brick manſions in the kingdom. In the thirty-fourth of Henry the Sixth, Sir Andrew Ogard and others obtained the royal licence, not only to impark the manor, but to erect a caſtle with battlements and loop-holes, and to have free warren there, and in the Vills of Stanſtead, Amwell, Hoddeſdon, Ware, and Wideford. Of this manſion, the gate-houſe, where the plot was to have been executed, in the time of Charles the Second, is the only relic. It has a chimney ſingularly wreathed, and in the ſpandrils of the gate are the arms of Ogard, a mullet with ſupporters and creſt. The draw-bridge and the moat appear to have been almoſt deſtroyed together; and the whole has been appropriated for many years to the reception of the poor of Stanſtead Abbot. Of Sir Andrew Ogard, the builder, little more is known than that, in 1447, he was an executor to the will of John Duke of Bedford, Regent of France. The Rye, as an early inſtance of the brick manſion, is, I believe, only exceeded in antiquity by the caſtle of Hurſtmonceaux in Suſſex.

Hence we proceeded, by the brink of the Ware-river, to Stanſtead-Thele, and thence, in front of Great Amwell, to Ware, a town filled with millers and malt-houſes, and the abundance of water in whoſe neighbourhood ſeems to have furniſhed that uſeful project in the days of James the firſt, of conveying a New River to London.

About half a mile from Ware, on one ſide the road that leads to Hertford, lies the ſource of the New River. The ſpring it ariſes from is railed round, and forms a baſon of about thirty yards in diameter; the ſtream that leaves it has little rapidity of motion, but is greatly increaſed at a ſhort diſtance by the channel that joins it from the Lea, and which undoubtedly furniſhes a large portion of its water. The place where it is ſituated is called Amwell Parva; and weſt of the ſpring is a pillar with the following inſcriptions:

*Eaſt Side.*
"This
Belongs to
New River
Company:
178 Feet.
CHADWELL
SPRING."

*South Side.*
"43
Feet
Conveyed
40
Miles."

*Weſt Side.*
"This
Belongs to
the ſaid
Company
270 Feet.
REPAIRED
1728."

*North Side.*
"629
Feet.
OPENED
1608."

Having examined the ſource of the New River, we went on to Hertford; nigh the entrance of which ſtands the nurſery to Chriſt's Hoſpital in London: it contained, at the time of our viſit, 333 boys, is healthily ſituated, and in its general appearance is ſomewhat like Ban-

croft's

croft's Alms-houses, in the neighbourhood of Bow. Hertford had once five churches, which are now reduced to two; and when its castle was a palace of resort, it was a place of far more consequence than at present. A short distance farther in the town we enquired for the priory, founded here for Benedictine nuns, in 1093, by Ralph de Limesie, as a cell subordinate to the abbey of St. Albans. Not a fragment of its ruins could be seen. It has only left its name to the farm that has arisen on the site. Having turned upon the road to Hatfield, we found the castle close upon our right; which appears to have been of consequence even earlier than the Norman Conquest. At the close of John's reign it was besieged by Louis, the Dauphin, who came over to assist the barons, and who did not take it till he had suffered considerable loss. In the time of Edward the Third, John, king of France, and David, king of Scotland, were kept prisoners here together. It is memorable also as the place which Edward the Third granted to John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, as an habitation suited to his quality, and where his son, Henry IV. kept his court at Richard the second's deposition. Henry VI. kept his Easter here in 1429, and his queen, Margaret of Anjou, was jointured with it. The area of the castle seems never to have been extensive, and little of the *very old* building, except the wall of fortification, appears; the castle as it is now inhabited seems hardly older than the time of Edward the Third, and has probably lost much of its ancient grandeur by being adapted to convenience. The Mount on the western side has crumbled materially away. It was fitted up as a mansion-house by the Harringtons or Coopers, and, till the close of last year, was inhabited by Lord Hillsborough. The walls of the fortification are beautifully shrowded with ivy.

We now continued our route to Hatfield, and at the distance of about five miles took the fields, through Lord Salisbury's Park, to Hatfield-house. Bishop's Hatfield appears to have been so called from its having anciently belonged to the See of Ely. In later times the kings of England resided here, on a spot where, in the time of James the First, Sir Robert Cecil, Lord Salisbury, built the present mansion, of red-brick and stone. It was here that Edward the Sixth received the greater part of his education, and Queen Elizabeth past the latter part of her sister's cruel reign; and it is singular that both Edward and Elizabeth were taken hence on their accession to the throne. At a subsequent period it was one of the hospitable prisons of Mary Queen of Scots, of whom two portraits, (one genuine, 1578), are yet remaining. Lord Salisbury has also a portrait of Charles the first in the dress in which he went to Spain.

In the road from Hatfield to St. Albans we passed Wood-side, where, in 1455, the first blood was spilt in the fatal quarrel of the Roses; the battle was fought on the 22d of May; the Yorkists were superior, and, without suffering any considerable loss, slew five thousand of their enemies. It need hardly be added, that this fight, in which Henry the Sixth was made prisoner, was the first of thirteen battles.

Having reached St. Albans, we rested for the evening, and in the morning visited the abbey. At the east end stands the old cloister, one corner of which is now occupied by the free-school. Nigh the small south entrance, is the back part of the tomb of Humphrey the good Duke of Gloucester; next to it that of Whetamstead, the learned abbot of St. Albans, with rebusses of wheat-ears; and adjoining, the tomb of Abbot Ramrege. The front of Duke Humphrey's tomb is in a chapel behind the high altar, in the middle of which are shewn the marks of four pillars, which supported St. Alban's shrine. On one side, is the entrance to Duke Humphrey's vault, into which we went, and examined the bones remaining in the coffin. He appears to have been wrapped in lead, and afterwards inclosed in a rude case of wood. The entrance was discovered early in the last century; and at that time a great part of the body was entire. The admission of the air, however, had a destructive effect; and the very pickle the body was then found in, is now dried to a kind of soft muddy consistence. From the bones we conjectured him to have been a well-made man, above, rather than below, the middle size. In a sort of Thesaurarium, on the north side, we were shown a piece of small black and white tessellated Roman pavement, found in the church, and another, of coarse red and white tile, from the parish of St. Martin. The screen of the high altar is very rich, and was probably erected early in the fifteenth century.

The lower part of the choir of the church, on the north side, has four rich pointed arches, joined toward the east by five others, rude and semi-circular. The pillars on the opposite side support none but pointed arches. Against the upper pillar on the north side is an obliterated painting;

painting; what remains appears to represent God the Father, with the *nimbus* round the head, and at a distance from it the semi arc of the rainbow; and below, apparently, the figure of an abbot, with another which we could not understand. Over one of the arches, by the north transept, is the portrait of King Offa upon the wall; but not older than three hundred years. What, in some of the Plans, is called the old font, in the choir, is nothing more than a *piscina*, intended to carry off whatever might remain of the consecrated elements; and which, no doubt, indicates the site of an ancient altar. A small room at the upper end of the south transept has a number of very curious semicircular arches—probably the chapter-room. The choir, with St. Alban's chapel behind it, the north and south transepts, and part of the nave, as far as the screen, were, I believe, built by Paul, the fourteenth abbot, in 1076, with red bricks, which made the whole appear of so rude a workmanship. When these materials failed, stone was introduced, and the style improved; till in 1115, the church was completely built, and consecrated. Warinus, the twentieth abbot, left an hundred marks to rebuild the west end of the abbey. And the screen of the chapel and altar of St. Cuthbert, across the nave, were built by Abbot Richard, between 1097 and 1119; although, throughout the interior, a judicious eye will discover an hundred improvements subsequent to the general building.

Nigh the west end of the nave, stands the ancient gate-house, for the abbey's defence, now the only remains of the monastery, the signs of whose foundations are clearly seen in the field between the abbey and Old Verulam.

Having crossed to the mill upon the Colne, we passed on the *agger*, which Dr. Stukely says was made from the ruins of the ancient town, to the north-east point of Verulam, where the finest fragment of the wall still remains, with a triple course of Roman bricks among the flints that compose it. Upon the field directly in front of this wall, stood the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, built by Abbot Ulfinus. We now traced the fragments of the wall, in many places very large, along the eastern side of the old town, accompanied by a very fine and perfect foss; which, at the turn to the southern side, is, for some hundred yards, doubled. The outermost of these last was supposed by Dr. Stukeley to have been the only fence of the first city, which Boadicea destroyed before the walls were built; and these reduced the whole into a squarer form. The foss becomes again single upon the spot where the Watling-street falls into the Hempstead road. Along the southern side the remains of the wall are crowned by an hedge, but the whole has in one or two places yielded to the plough. On these spots, by the assistance of a shower of rain, which fell the overnight, we picked up many little fragments of pottery, evidently Roman, which appeared scattered over the ploughed land in great abundance. The particular spot where these remains seemed most numerous was the field on the east side of the road to Hempstead.

Leaving the Watling-street, we pushed forward in the foss, every now and then observing the Roman wall within the hedge, till we came to a large and bold unsheltered fragment, called by the country people, from its vicinity to Gorhambury, Gorham block; this, likewise, exhibits the triple course of Roman bricks. Here the fortifications of Verulam, forming three sides of a figure nearly square, seemed to end. Dr. Stukeley's map, made in the year 1721, and published by the Antiquary Society, gives a line where the ancient wall may be supposed to have continued through the meadows on the opposite side of the Gorhambury road; and here it is but justice to own, that we met with more than one workman, who assured us that in the meadows just mentioned they had several times discovered the foundations of the wall in its continuance from Gorham-block. Hence extending our walk by the ancient boundaries, we left St. Michael's church to our right, till we had passed the spot where once stood St. Germain's chapel, a little beyond which we again met with the fine fragment of the wall we had set out from. Above where the chapel of St. Germain stood, are, one beyond the other, the remains of two Roman roads or streets; the *dorsum* of each of which may be traced by the gravel and materials. The *Vestigia* and *Cavitas*, mentioned by Dr. Stukeley, near the south-east extremity of Verulam, are still remaining, though they probably receive continual injury from the plough. In our return from Gorham-block, just below St. Michaels, we saw, to our left, Kingsbury, which, as Mr. Gough says, in Camden, shews considerable earth-works on the north and east side, the latter double-trenched. Beyond Kingsbury lie the

the Oister-hills; but neither these nor Kingsbury could we visit. But returning to the mill in the valley between the abbey and the old town, we crossed the fields to the remains of Sopewell Nunnery. Our conversation chiefly turned upon the amazing strength which ancient Verulam possessed, and on the heroic valour of the British Queen, Boadicea, who had courage to attack, and the fortune to conquer, such a strong town, when defended even by Roman veterans. The conversation, on a spot so interesting, helped us on our road to Sopewell. This nunnery was founded about 1140, by Geoffrey, abbot of St. Albans. Its ruins are not very considerable, and in themselves by no means picturesque, having little but the skeletons of a few old windows. In the chapel of this house Henry the eighth is said to have been married to Anne Boleyn; and it was the spot afterwards inhabited by Nell Gwyn. The wall which once surrounded the adjoining grounds, and reaches to the London road, was erected by Sir Richard Lee, to whom the site of the monastery had been granted by Henry the eighth. The ruins are of brick and flint. From Sopewell we returned to dinner at St. Albans, and afterwards took another walk to Verulam.

Verulam is believed by most writers to have been the town of Cassivellaun attacked by Cæsar. The town which Cæsar took was fortified with fens and woods; and the fenny condition of St. Albans, till 950, when the mire in the meadows, already mentioned, was dried up by Abbot Ælfric, is well known. The British coin mentioned by Camden, with an horse and TASCIA, or tax, on one side, and VER upon the other, is not improbably referred hereto; and it receives countenance from a unique coin of the same period lately in the possession of Mr. Clayton Cracherode, which had, on one side, the figure of a bull, and on the other, at full length, V.E.R.L.A.M.I.O.

London, at the time we are speaking of, was not so considerable as Verulam, though both towns are spoken of as remarkable places in the reign of Nero. And Tacitus, who gives an account of the revolting Britons under Boadicea, in the year 61, particularly mentions the slaughter of no less than 70,000 at London and Verulamium. Verulam is called a *municipium*; and of London he says, that it was famous for trade and navigation, though not honoured with the name of a colony. By this hint in Tacitus, Verulam appears to have been the more ancient of the two, and, in Cæsar's time, was, very probably, the most flourishing place. Camden thought that the name of Cassii, a body of Cassivellaun's subjects, was still retained in *Caisho* hundred, in which Verulam is situated. Ptolemy, the geographer, calls it *Urolanium*.

The only object which remained to attract our notice on the road to town was the pillar near Gladesmere heath, by Hadley. It was erected by Sir Jeremy Sambrooke, in 1740; and commemorates the second battle which was fought in this neighbourhood between the Yorkists and Lancastrians. J.

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I WAS much entertained with Nicholai's Memoir on the Appearance of Spectres, which is published in the 23d number of Mr. Nicholson's Journal; and as many people are pleased with the marvellous, I lent it to some of my friends. A lady, on returning the book, informed me that she saw nothing extraordinary in Nicholai's relation, that she herself had seen phantoms of this kind, some of which she still remembered. At one time, when confined by ill health, she saw three old women dancing before her, in such a manner as caused her to laugh very heartily, and to ask her attendants if they did not see the same extraordinary spectacle. These phantoms were succeeded by festoons of the most beautiful flowers, which appeared to be cut out of snow-white ivory, in the most exquisite manner: but these spectres she knew at the time to be nothing more than the effects either of disease or of a camphorated medicine which she had taken. A physician, who had seen Nicholai's Memoir on Spectres, told me very gravely, that he saw nothing in it that was new to him; for it is a matter commonly known to gentlemen in the practice of medicine, that sick people frequently see phantoms of this description.

Hence it appears, that the spectres occasioned by disease are nothing more than waking dreams, and have no more connection with the known laws of optics, than the phantoms which we see in a profound sleep.

I am, Sir,
Your's, &c.

*21st Dec.* 1803. Z. W.

 POPU-

# THE POPULATION ACT.

*As the results of the late Act for ascertaining the Population of Great Britain have not yet appeared before the Public in any form, except in the volumes printed by order of the House of Commons, of which no more were taken off than supplied the Members of both Houses, and certain Officers of State, we propose to present the whole of those results to the Readers of the Monthly Magazine.*

## COUNTY OF DEVON.

| PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR Extra-parochial Place. | HOUSES. | | PERSONS. | | OCCUPATIONS. | | TOTAL OF PERSONS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inhabited. | By how many Families occupied. | Males. | Females. | Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture. | Ditto in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft. | |
| HUNDRED OF | | | | | | | |
| Axminster | 2,051 | 2,211 | 5,014 | 5,554 | 4,031 | 2,807 | 10,568 |
| Bampton | 1,112 | 1,21[illegible] | 2,625 | 3,007 | 1,988 | 1,971 | 5,632 |
| Black Torrington | 2,346 | 2,586 | 6,387 | 7,011 | 7,124 | 1,385 | 13,398 |
| Braunton | 2,440 | 2,797 | 5,868 | 7,509 | 3,920 | 1,515 | 13,377 |
| Budleigh | 3,108 | 3,342 | 7,174 | 8,698 | 6,394 | 2,889 | 15,872 |
| Clifton | 5[illegible]1 | 604 | 1,273 | 1,288 | 1,770 | 263 | 2,561 |
| Coleridge | 2,470 | 3,335 | 6,989 | 8,[illegible]85 | 3,544 | 2,037 | 15,274 |
| Colyton | 1,036 | 1,203 | 2,807 | 3,078 | 1,455 | 482 | 5,885 |
| Crediton | 1,993 | 2,047 | 4,525 | 5 567 | 3,289 | 4,520 | 10,092 |
| Ermington | 1,339 | 1,464 | 3,729 | 4,142 | 2,414 | 1,415 | 7,871 |
| Exminster | 2,260 | 2,564 | 5,157 | 6,064 | 2,829 | 1,221 | 11,221 |
| Fremington | 1,141 | 1,283 | 3,045 | 3,447 | 2,242 | 564 | 6,492 |
| Halberton | 458 | 500 | 1,168 | 1.286 | 1,135 | 445 | 2,454 |
| Hartland | 617 | 663 | 1,617 | 1,812 | 1,332 | 259 | 3,429 |
| Hayridge | 2,123 | 2,376 | 5,321 | 5,707 | 3,145 | 2,333 | 11,028 |
| Haytor | 2,978 | 3,696 | 7,886 | 9,836 | 4,708 | 2,825 | 17,722 |
| Hemiock | 1,032 | 1,233 | 2,343 | 2,692 | 1,365 | 1,608 | 5,035 |
| Lifton | 1,331 | 1,568 | 4,025 | 3,928 | 2,376 | 482 | 7,953 |
| Moulton, South | 1,907 | 2,060 | 5 432 | 6,318 | 4,017 | 3,345 | 11,750 |
| Ottery, St. Mary | 513 | 546 | 1,174 | 1,241 | 1,530 | 645 | 2,415 |
| Plympton | 1,149 | 1,382 | 3,240 | 3,474 | 1,360 | 622 | 6,714 |
| Roborough | 1,267 | 1,453 | 3,863 | 3,961 | 2,968 | 614 | 7,824 |
| Shebbear | 2,594 | 2,707 | 6,670 | 7,665 | 5,504 | 979 | 14,335 |
| Sherwill | 578 | 620 | 1,490 | 1,651 | 1,486 | 300 | 3,141 |
| Stanborough | 1,785 | 1.996 | 5,236 | 5,504 | 3,985 | 2,524 | 10,740 |
| Tavistock | 641 | 981 | 1,905 | 2,485 | 973 | 775 | 4,390 |
| Tawton, North, and Winckley | 1,955 | 2,160 | 5,032 | 5,786 | 4,721 | 2,241 | 10,818 |
| Teinbridge | 1,950 | 2,292 | 5,149 | 5,988 | 2,877 | 1,700 | 11,137 |
| Tiverton | 1,344 | 1,538 | 3,368 | 3.857 | 1,424 | 1,743 | 7,225 |
| Witheridge | 1,373 | 1,455 | 3,612 | 3,758 | 2,677 | 668 | 7,370 |
| Wonford | 3,344 | 3,926 | 8,777 | 9,895 | 6,579 | 3,846 | 18,672 |
| CITY OF | | | | | | | |
| Exeter and County of the same | 2,692 | 3,947 | 7,314 | 10,084 | 183 | 4,513 | 17,398 |
| TOWN OF | | | | | | | |
| Plymouth and Suburbs | 4,44 | 10,708 | 18,016 | 25,178 | 863 | 7,308 | 43,194 |
| Exeter Gaol | — | — | 9 | 5 | — | — | 14 |
| | 57,955 | 72,559 | 157,240 | 185,761 | 96,208 | 60,844 | 343,001 |

COUNTY

## COUNTY OF DORSET.

| PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR Extra-parochial Place. | HOUSES. Inhabited. | HOUSES. By how many Families occupied. | PERSONS. Males. | PERSONS. Females. | OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture. | OCCUPATIONS. Ditto in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft. | TOTAL OF PERSONS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DIVISION OF | | | | | | | |
| Blandford | 2,875 | 3,169 | 6,848 | 7,417 | 3,975 | 2,144 | 14,265 |
| Bridport | 3,432 | 4,009 | 9,382 | 10,548 | 5,430 | 5,319 | 19,930 |
| Dorchester | 2,691 | 2,099 | 6,781 | 7,383 | 4,390 | 1,538 | 14,164 |
| Shafton | 4,478 | 4,853 | 10,713 | 12,174 | 6,325 | 2,795 | 22,887 |
| Sherborne | 4,172 | 4,996 | 10,668 | 11,945 | 7,679 | 3,916 | 22,613 |
| TOWN OF | | | | | | | |
| Blandford | 405 | 405 | 1,028 | 1,298 | 97 | 471 | 2,326 |
| Bridport | 287 | 526 | 1,360 | 1,757 | — | 3,006 | 3,117 |
| Dorchester | 344 | 515 | 1,078 | 1,324 | 58 | 729 | 2,402 |
| Lyme Regis | 265 | 323 | 618 | 833 | 76 | 534 | 1,451 |
| Poole | 949 | 1,460 | 2,091 | 2,670 | — | 608 | 4,761 |
| Shaftsbury | 502 | 507 | 863 | 1,296 | 44 | 396 | 2,159 |
| Wareham | 378 | 383 | 777 | 850 | 113 | 202 | 1,627 |
| Weymouth | 659 | 837 | 1,460 | 2,157 | 7 | 601 | 3,617 |
| | 21,437 | 24,142 | 53,667 | 61,652 | 28,204 | 22,259 | 115,319 |

## COUNTY OF DURHAM.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chester Ward, Three Divisions | 10,033 | 14,287 | 28,232 | 31,807 | 3,962 | 9,729 | 60,039 |
| Darlington Ditto, Three Divisions | 6,740 | 8,166 | 17,478 | 18,842 | 6,480 | 5,442 | 36,320 |
| Easington ditto, Two Divisions | 3,439 | 4,616 | 9,403 | 10,009 | 2,409 | 3,507 | 19,412 |
| Stockton ditto, Two divisions | 2,980 | 3,520 | 7,048 | 8,045 | 3,224 | 2,893 | 15,093 |
| Islandshire | 947 | 1,509 | 2,767 | 3,404 | 614 | 593 | 6,171 |
| Norhamshire | 667 | 709 | 1,621 | 1,763 | 1,251 | 470 | 3,384 |
| CITY AND TOWN OF | | | | | | | |
| Durham | 1,024 | 1,930 | 3,319 | 4,211 | 252 | 1,143 | 7,530 |
| TOWN OF | | | | | | | |
| Sunderland | 1,365 | 3,372 | 4,902 | 7,510 | 25 | 1,431 | 1[illegible],412 |
| | 27,195 | 38,109 | 74,770 | 85,591 | 18,217 | 25,208 | 160,361 |

COUNTY

| COUNTY OF ESSEX. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR, Extra-parochial Place. | HOUSES. | | PERSONS. | | OCCUPATIONS. | | TOTAL OF PERSONS. |
| | Inhabited. | By how many Families occupied. | Males. | Fe males. | Perfons chiefly employed in Agriculture. | Ditto in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft. | |
| HUNDRED OF | | | | | | | |
| Barnftaple | 1,364 | 1,770 | 4,664 | 4,573 | 3,345 | 503 | 9,237 |
| Becontree | 2,572 | 4,348 | 9,999 | 10,887 | 3,197 | 1,811 | 20,886 |
| Chafford | 1,145 | 1,348 | 3,687 | 3,491 | 1,775 | 647 | 7,178 |
| Chelmsford | 3,236 | 3,746 | 9,740 | 9,839 | 4,768 | 2,406 | 19,579 |
| Clavering | 456 | 565 | 1,270 | 1,289 | 976 | 124 | 2,559 |
| Dangie | 1,181 | 1,429 | 3,961 | 3,475 | 3,020 | 605 | 7,436 |
| Dunmow | 1,847 | 2,466 | 5,067 | 5,021 | 4,782 | 1,202 | 10,088 |
| Frefhwell | 946 | 1,084 | 2,658 | 2,688 | 1,304 | 399 | 5,346 |
| Harlow | 1,160 | 1,325 | 3,336 | 3,198 | 1,527 | 520 | 6,534 |
| Hinckford | 5,510 | 6,591 | 14,742 | 16,043 | 7,865 | 5,489 | 30,785 |
| Lexden | 2 836 | 3,327 | 7,808 | 8,190 | 4,069 | 1,242 | 15,998 |
| Ongar | 1,612 | 2,059 | 3,156 | 5,126 | 2,965 | 671 | 10,282 |
| Rochford | 1,433 | 1,718 | 4,950 | 4,320 | 3,375 | 757 | 9,270 |
| Tendring | 2,221 | 2,964 | 7,527 | 7,476 | 11,811 | 2,430 | 15,003 |
| Thurftable | 623 | 818 | 2,028 | 1,923 | 1,217 | 381 | 3,951 |
| Uttlesford | 1,682 | 2,125 | 4,840 | 5,003 | 3,113 | 662 | 9,843 |
| Waltham | 1,091 | 1,255 | 3,087 | 3,196 | 1,010 | 748 | 6,283 |
| Winftree | 504 | 609 | 1,694 | 1 429 | 731 | 134 | 3,123 |
| Witham | 1,604 | 1,763 | 4,185 | 4,353 | 2,058 | 815 | 8,538 |
| TOWN OF | | | | | | | |
| Colchefter | 1,959 | 2,829 | 5,012 | 6,508 | 741 | 2,154 | 11,520 |
| Harwich | 487 | 664 | 1,090 | 1,671 | 105 | 322 | 2,761 |
| Malden | 439 | 513 | 1.141 | 1,217 | 126 | 309 | 2,358 |
| Saffron Walden | 657 | 688 | 1,491 | 1,690 | 456 | 367 | 3,181 |
| LIBERTY OF | | | | | | | |
| Havering | 806 | 890 | 2,223 | 2,475 | 838 | 587 | 4,698 |
| | 38,371 | 46,784 | 111,356 | 115,081 | 65,174 | 25,283 | 226,437 |

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

## CANTABRIGIANA.

### NO. CXLI.—BOND *of* UNION *between* KING'S-COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, *and* WILLIAM OF WICKHAM'S, OXFORD.

THE following is a Bond of Union formed between King's College, Cambridge, and Eton School, founded by King Henry VI. on one fide; and William of Wickham's, Oxford, and Winchefter College, founded by William of Wickham, Bifhop of Winchefter, on the other.

We copy it, as being a fingularity, from a MS. Account of the foundation and laws of Eton School, in the Britifh Mufeum.

"Concordia amicabilis five Compofitio Collegiorum Regalium Cantabrigiæ & Etonæ, & Wicchamicorum, Oxon, et prope Winton. Jul. 1^ma^, A. D. M.CCCC.LXIV."

[After particularifing the joint intereft which they are to take in lawfuits, &c. it goes on thus:]

"Promittimus infuper nos præpofiti, cuftodes, focii, ac fcholares omnes et finguli collegiorum prædictorum, et ad hoc nos et fucceffores noftros quofcunque efficaciter obligamus, quod confilia, favores, et auxilia hujusmodi, ficut et prout, ac quoties opus fuerit, & fuper his, feu ad ea congrui requifiti fuerimus, feu requifiti fuerint, alterutrim impendemus, et impendent

impendent, ad quod nos invicem præsentis nostri consensus et promissi vigore, ac in virtute sacramenti, per singulos nostrum dictis collegiis seu eorum alicui singulariter præstiti, seu præstandi, volumus nos arctius teneri; ut sic dicta collegia mutua se gaudeant defensione munita, quæ in nomine conformitas et (annuente Domino) mutuæ ac perpetuæ charitatis, integritas decorabunt; nolentes, quod aliquis de collegiis supradictis prætextu alicujus laboris seu favoris impensi, in casibus hujusmodi, quicquam præter expensas rationabiles ac necessarias exigat quovismodo."

CXLII.—MR. CRADOC'S EURIPIDES.

Mr. Cradoc, formerly of Emanuel, and now of Gumly-hall, in Leicestershire, a gentleman of much classical taste, and who possesses a very curious and valuable library, has John Milton's copy of Euripides. Milton, though in some respects an undutiful son, is still a favourite with *alma mater*, (as froward children are sometimes darlings with fond mothers;) and Euripides is known to have been the favourite Greek bard of Milton: a short account, therefore, of this literary curiosity will not be out of place. We acknowledge our obligations to Mr. Cradoc for his condescension in indulging us with the perusal of these volumes.

The edition is that of Paulus Stephanus, in two volumes, printed in 1602, containing the old Scholia, and the comments of more modern critics. Prefixed to it, in Milton's handwriting, is "John Milton, pre. 12s. 6d. 1634;" and in the hand-writing of Dr. Birch, whose property it was before it came into the hands of the present possessor, a short account, intimating that it had formerly been Dr. Hare's.

This, at least, may be collected from these volumes, that Milton had read his author throughout, text, notes, and comments, with great attention and much critical skill; the margin being marked with amendments of the text, improvements of the Latin translation, and some corrections more immediately in reference to the metre. The notes, indeed, are not very numerous, but are of sufficient consequence to give a character to the volumes, and to have justified Joshua Barnes, who had perused them, in reckoning Milton among the critics to whom his edition is indebted. It may be, therefore, thought by some, that Dr. Johnson, who had just seen them, spoke not sufficiently like a critic in saying "The margin is sometimes noted, but I found nothing remarkable."

Joshua Barnes, when he adopts Milton's readings or notes, generally acknowledges them; but one or two remarkably good readings have been adopted, unacknowledged by that editor, as hath been noticed by Mr. Joddrell, and pointed out to us by a learned person particularly conversant in Euripides.

The notes are in Milton's hand-writing, (with the exception of two or three, which seem in another hand, and to have been written since the time of Milton.) There are also various marks, designed to point out striking passages, probably for imitation.

CXLIII.—TRANSLATION *of a* LATIN ODE *of* GRAY'S.

We have few more pleasing and elegant works than Mason's Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Gray. The following Latin lines are extracted from it, for the sake of accompanying them with an original translation; which, though far inferior to the Latin, may, probably, be read with indulgence, though not with approbation, by the English reader. The merit of this elegant ode consists in its calm seriousness, and in its adaptation to the history, as well as scenery, of the place.* The long parenthesis, however, in a larger poem, would have been no beauty, and in so small a one is a blemish. This blemish we have guarded against in the translation.

Oh! tu, severi Religio loci,
Quocunque gaudes nomine (non leve
Nativa nam certe fluenta
Numen habet, veteresq: sylvas;

Præsentiorem et conspicimus Deum
Per invias rupes, fera per juga,
Clivosq: præruptos, sonantes
Inter aquas, nemorumq: noctem;

Quam si repostus sub trabe citrea
Fulgeret auro, et Phidiacâ manu)
Salve vocanti rite, fesso et
Da placidam juveni quietem.

Quod si invidendis sedibus, et frui
Fortuna sacrâ lege silentii
Vetat volentem, me resorbens
In medios violenta fluctus,

Saltem remoto des, pater, angulo
Horas senectæ ducere liberas,
Tutumq: vulgari tumultu
Surripias hominumq: curis.

Translation:

Thou Genius of this awful place,
—Whate'er, unknown to me, thy name—
Thee 'mid thy native streams I trace,
Thee do these ancient woods proclaim!

* La Grande Chartreuse.

Ah!

Ah! more I feel thy influence round,
'Mid pathless rocks, and mountains rude,
And all yon deep opake of wood,
And falling waters' solemn sound,
Than if enshrin'd aloft I saw thee stand,
Glittering in robes of gold, and shap'd by Phidias' hand.

Oh! might my prayer be heard! might I,
Faint ev'n in youth, here fix my seat!
But, if too cruel Fate deny,
In scenes so blest, a soft retreat;
If still ingulpht in life's rude wave,
Its boisterings I must vainly brave,
Oh! might I find in peaceful age
Some corner for a hermitage:
There steal from human cares and vulgar strife!
In freedom there enjoy the waning hour of life.

CXLIV.—TRIPOS POEM *on* MAPS.

In our last number we noticed the picture-gallery in Emanuel College. It would occupy too much room, and encroach too much on the original plan of this work, to notice all the portraits at Cambridge. The following, however, shall be mentioned, as well on account of the originality of the subject, as the lines of the tripos poem with which it shall be accompanied.

Over the stair-case, near the entrance of the public library, is a fine full-length portrait by Reinagle. The subject is the late Mr. John Nicholson, commonly called Maps,* and well known in his day for keeping a useful circulating library. He was further useful in the University, by furnishing, for a suitable reward, lame poets with verses, lame orators with declamations, and lame preachers with sermons: these he used to sell to academics, who had more money than wit, having first purchased them of others, who had more wit than money.

Ah! potius tribuens tua, Maps, munuscula, summus
Prodeat orator Cicerone disertior ipso.

The tripos is a paper containing the names of the principal graduates of the year. It also contains two copies of verses, written by two of the under-graduates, who are appointed to that employment by the Proctors. The following are extracted from one of these poems, the subject of which is this Maps: the whole of the poem is very characteristic of the man, as the following extract is of the portrait, except that in the latter Maps is represented with the books in his hands:

Et quamvis humeris graviter tibi Musa, mathesis
Incumbant, Sophiæq: omni farragine pressus
Incedas, et fessa labat sub pondere cervix,
Frons tua læta tamen, mira est tibi gratia risus.
Et veluti quondam sylvas Rhodopeius Orpheus
Immitesq: tigres et saxa sequentia duxit,
Vox tua si nostras veniat fortasse per aures,
Te subito petimus properi, oblitusq: laborum
Quisq: tibi sua sacra refert et numen adorat.

Tho' on thy shoulders press the heavenly Muse,
And Mathematics, and the pondrous load
Of every science, till thy weary neck
Almost succumbs, still chearful is thy face,
Still in thy smile a grace. As Orpheus once
Led woods, and tigers, and obsequious stones;
So let thy cheering voice but reach our ears,
We run to greet you, and our toils forget,
Eager to bless, as due, thy sacred powers.

One singular circumstance attending Maps's employment in the University was this; the gownsmen and he lived in the exercise of constant depredations on each other. The fact seems to be, that the former began first to crib the books of the latter, and the latter was, therefore, compelled to make reprisals, or, otherwise, he must at length have had an empty shop.—Maps's tricks came under the act of *se defendendo*; so that, though the gownsmen were often obliged to watch him like a sharper, still he was allowed, by general consent, to have deserved the character of an honest man.

NO. CXLV.—EXTRACT *from* MR. THOMAS BAKER'S MS. HISTORY *of* ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, *in the* BRITISH MUSEUM.

In the last month's Magazine was inserted a letter of the late ingenious Mr. Peter Whalley, Editor of Ben Jonson's Works, to Dr. Rawlinson, the antiquary. The following extract, from Baker, at once completes his narrative, and rectifies a common mistake about the ROUND CHURCH in Cambridge.

"In his time, Hugh Balsham's, or Hugh Norwold's, (for it was done with the consent of Hugh, bishop of Ely), William Twylet founded a chantry in St. Mary's chapel in St. Sepulchre's church; the duty whereof was to be discharged by a brother of St. John's: for the which he gave lands to the house in the town and fields of Cambridge. The charter, being without date, was probably given in Hugh Norwold's time, for most of the grants or charters, under Hugh Balsham, are dated, whereas the older charters are without date. Wherever we place it, St. Sepulchre's was then a parish church; and this falling in the period of time before the Jews were banished Cambridge, (for in a transcript of a grant to Will. Twylet from the hospital,

* From selling maps about the country, his former occupation.

hospital, there is mention of a house then in possession of a Jew; and, about the same time, there is an original concerning the sale of a house in that parish, belonging to Molley a Jew) gives good ground to believe, that it was not a Jewish synagogue, as Dr. Caius and others supposed it to have been. The Jews were banished England, as well as Cambridge, after Hugh Balsham's death, in the 18th of Edward the First. In the 19th of his reign, we find him disposing of some of the houses in the Jewry at Cambridge to Roger Marcount and others. But it is certain, from an inquisition taken in the third year of this king's reign, that St. Sepulchre's in the Jewry was then a church belonging to the prior and convent of Barnwell, *in proprios usus*; and yet higher in the last year of Henry the Third there is an original grant of a house in St. Sepulchre's parish to Galfridus de Alderhethe, perpetual vicar of St. Sepulchre's church; so that it was then a vicarage, and was, no doubt, a parsonage many years; and in the oldest accounts that I have seen it is always a church."

NO. CXLVI.—SERIA LUDO.

With serious truths we mix a little fun,
And now and then we treat you with a pun.

EPIGRAM *by the late* MR. GILBERT WAKEFIELD.

The following original epigram, by the late Mr. Wakefield, was sent by him to a friend. The subject of it was Mr. Foster, formerly of Cambridge, who, on account of his rapidity in conversation, in walking, and more particularly in the exercise of his profession, was called *the flying barber*. He was a great oddity, and gave birth to many a piece of fun in the university, but was an inoffensive honest man.

Tonsor ego: vultus radendo spumeus albet,
Mappa subest, ardet culter, et unda tepet.
Quam versat gladium cito dextra, novacula lævis
Mox mea tam celeri strinxerit ora tua.
Cedite, Romani Tonsores cedite Graii;
Tonsorem regio non habet ulla parem.
Imberbes Grantam, barbati accedite Grantam;
Illa polit mentes, et polit illa genas.

NO. CXLVII.—EPIGRAM ON A SKILFUL PHYSICIAN.

The following is a translation made by an apothecary. The original, in Latin, was by a physician. The subject was a gentleman, many years ago of Cambridge, a physician; and that, as far as we know, was his only fault. For the epigram was written during his life-time, and sent to him as a piece of fun; at which the physician, the subject of the banter, laughed heartily himself.

Hell, at length, has got hold of that old rogue X. V.
Whom the citizens there are delighted to see;
For they think, that since he is come there to dwell,
As he sent them from earth, he will send them from hell.

NO. CXLVIII.—MR. COLERIDGE.

The poetical abilities of Mr. Coleridge, formerly of Jesus College, are well known. He obtained one of the prizes at Cambridge, and but one, for a Greek ode. Being once in company with a person who had gained two prizes, the latter carried himself with an air of superiority and triumph, and seemed to estimate his own abilities above Coleridge's, in the ratio of at least two to one. A person in company growing, at length, indignant at the vaunting airs of the conceited young fellow, exclaimed, "Why zounds, Sir, a man's leg may as easily be too big for the boot, as your's just fitted it."

NO. CXLIX.

An Oxford and Cambridge man once met in company, who held different opinions concerning the person of Christ; one supposing him to be God, the other to be only a man: of course, each thought the other a heretic. The former, with a serio-comical air, wrote the two following lines down,* and presenting them to the latter, asked him, if he knew to whom they were applicable.

Tu Judæ similis Dominumq: Deumq: negasti;
Dissimilis Judas est tibi—pænituit.

Englished.

You, Judas like, your Lord and God denied;
Judas, unlike to you, repentant sigh'd.

The latter instantly wrote down on the same piece of paper the following lines, and presented them with the same serio-comical air as the other had done, meaning to lay the whole emphasis on the word Tu.

Tu simul et similis Judæ, Tu dissimilisque;
Judæ iterum similis sis, laqueumque petas.

Englished.

You are like Judas, and, unlike that elf,
Once more like Judas be, and hang yourself.

---

* The two first lines, however, had been written on a different person some time before.

NO. CL.—LINES *for a* LADY'S POCKET-BOOK, *by* CHRISTOPHER SMART, *formerly of* PEMBROKE HALL.*

Of all returns in man's device
'Tis gratitude that makes the price,
And what sincerity designs
Is richer than Peruvian mines.
Thus estimate the heart's intent,
In what the faithful hands present.
This volume soon shall worth derive
From what your industry shall hive,
And then in every line produce
The tale of industry and use.
Here, too, let your appointments be,
And set down many a day for me;
Oh! may the year we now renew
Be stor'd with happiness for you;
With all the wealth your friends would choose,
And all the praise which you refuse;
With love, sweet inmate of the breast,
And meekness bowing to be blest.

We have already had occasion to mention Smart as having obtained the Seatonian prize five times; that is, every time he offered himself a candidate: indeed, he always thought himself certain of success, and used to call the Seatonian prize his Kislingbury estate. The prize, as every body knows, is paid from the rents of Mr. Seaton's estate at Kislingbury, which are forty pounds per annum.

NO. CLI.—*Audi alteram partem.*

What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.

The falsehood of Mr. Cole's statements relative to Mr. Robinson we shewed in our last number. It is, therefore, kind in N.N. to come to the Cardinal's assistance, though unfortunately he renders him no service, N. N.'s assertion in the last number of the Monthly Magazine, being equally untrue as Cole's; and thus

Their arguments together tend
Against the cause they would defend.
*Swift.*

N. N., in stating the violence of Robinson against King James, asserts, that, in his Syllabus of Lectures on Non-conformity, he gives into the monstrous opinion, that James was accessary to the death of his own son. Henry was said to be an amiable youth, and highly to disapprove the conduct of his father; and that there was such a report propagated, of his sudden death, may be seen in Hume; and that Lord Orford believed it (as asserted by N. N.) may be true. But we solicit N. N. to refer to the Syllabus alluded to, and he will there find, that he has led the readers of this Magazine into a mistake in regard to Robinson. Speaking of James, indeed, he says, "The tyrant was supposed to be poisoned;" but this is a different thing from saying he poisoned his own son; the most distant hint at such a dreadful crime not being once made. Robinson was too cautious, and, we apprehend, too well informed on the subject. It is as creditable in N. N. to set right a misrepresentation, as it is dishonourable to propagate one; and *moderate* men's *mistakes* may be as injurious as the "lies of either Whigs or Tories." We take the liberty of requesting N. N. to read Robinson's book with his spectacles on, or not to quote from memory, where an attack is intended.

In closing, we remark, that Cole's intimation that Robinson had not read King James's Works was equally inaccurate as his other assertions; as those who are acquainted with his works, and King James's, might have shewn him. The fact is, Robinson read King James's betters for serious purposes, and King James to make fun of. And thus every particle advanced by Cole and N. N about Robinson is inaccurate.

NO. CLII.—TIT FOR TAT.

A gownsman saying once in company with Robinson, that he had just been to hear a certain clergyman—the most admired preacher in the university—and launching out enthusiastically in his praise; "Ah! (said Robinson dryly) the gentleman sprung from a dissenting family: (which was the fact.) The fag-end of a Dissenter makes a rare churchman." The word *fag-end* reminded the gownsman of a very apposite passage somewhere, on the origin of the band, which is sometimes seen stuck on the black coat of a Dissenting minister. The passage nearly amounts to this, that when the Old Whore* left our country, she was obliged to pack up her ornaments and trinkets in haste, and ran away with only her smock on.

* This trifle of Mr. Smart's we have been favoured with by his daughter, Mrs. Lenoir; we have taken some liberty with the two last lines. Mrs. Lenoir has also communicated some poetical pieces of her own to the Monthly Magazine, and has given some very pleasing specimens of her poetical abilities in her novel lately published, entitled Village Anecdotes.

* In allusion to a passage in the Revelations, which the Protestants have applied to the church of Rome.

up

All parties pursued her and spoiled her of something; but that some of the Dissenters could but just get within reach of the part, *a parte post*, and only seized enough of the rag to make a band of. Such, they say, is the origin of the Dissenter's band. E. R.

ERRATA in our last:—For *diabolico*, read *diabolicæ*. For the last *Euripides*, read *Demosthenes*.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

A TOUR *in* DENMARK, *by* PROFESSOR OLIVARIUS, *of* KIEL *in* HOLSTEIN.

(*From Le Nord Literaire, &c.*)

THIS Tour was performed by *M. Kuttner*, whose Letters upon Iceland are in high estimation, and who has lately published a Tour in Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and a part of Italy, made in the year 1797, and published in the German language in 1801. This enlightened and judicious traveller, according to professor Olivarius, seems never to lose England out of sight, which he knows almost as well as his native country, Germany; and to which, says the professor, he appears to refer every thing, as to a sort of standard; but, he adds, "we shall, agreeably to our plan, sometimes take the liberty to rectify our guide, and almost every where intermingle our own reflections with his."

The author, on his arrival at Kiel, proceeds to visit the famous canal, which unites the Baltic and the North Sea, and which becomes more and more frequented every day; and will be more especially so, in the time of a maritime war. This canal communicates immediately with the Baltic on the East side, and with the Eyder, on the West side, by means of six sluices of equal magnitude. Our traveller inspected the sluice of Knop, and expresses his doubts whether he has seen any thing in England, or even in Holland, more handsome, more commodious, and better constructed than this sluice. He saw a large vessel pass through, the expediting of which was performed with equal ease and celerity; and it only took up about half an hour to work the vessel into the lower part of the canal. It is this canal with the Eyder, which separates Sleswick, a Danish duchy, from Holstein, a duchy of the Empire, as is indicated by an inscription to be read on that gate of the town of Rendsburg, by which we quit the limits of the Empire: *Eidora, Romani terminus Imperii.*

On the way to Knop, we discover the Chateau of the Count de *Baudissin*, situated on the banks of the canal, decorated with a fine garden, part of which is in the English style, and surrounded by a vast park. This structure, is, unquestionably, one of the most magnificent possessed by any lord in the states of Denmark; the architecture is in a good style.

"I cannot discover the cause," says M. Kuttner, "whence proceeds that smiling and agreeable air which the environs of this sluice of Knop, diffuse; but its refreshing aspect, the elegance of its construction, the care, the extream neatness with which the business of it is conducted, all this joined to the beauty of the circumjacent places, which, doubtless, contribute something to the general effect, throw into the landscape at large an inexpressible chasm. In other respects the canal has nothing very extraordinary in itself; and the way, or paths that border upon it, are not to be compared with those of the same kind that I have seen in England."

It must, however, be confessed, that it would be difficult to find, any where, a more diversified and more agreeable promenade than that which stretches along the canal from Knop, to its efflux into the Baltic, for the space of about a small league: sea and rivers, barks and vessels, woods and meadows, corn-fields, and gardens, a chateau, magazines, cottages, &c. &c. form a complete assemblage, to charm the perspective, and to feast the eyes.

*Eckenforde* is the first town of Sleswick that we meet with, after quitting the Empire on the side of Kiel, from which it is distant about three miles and a quarter. The *coup d' œil* which this little town presents to the traveller, who, at the extremity of a large and fine forest, from the height of a mountain, discovers, all at once, its walls washed by the waters of the sea, is truly striking. Its commerce does not answer to the beauty of its situation; it is inconsiderable; vessels of a certain size are notwithstanding built here, but it is mostly to sell them in other ports, where they are sometimes employed in the navigation of the Antilles.

The second town of the Duchy, about three miles and a quarter from the former, is the capital of it, and bears its name. Sleswick is a very agreeable city, and of such a construction as the author has seldom seen elsewhere. One might

suppose it a capital of some democratical canton of Switzerland. In some parts you would doubt whether you were within the precincts of a town; hardly any thing being to be seen but rural groupes, lands and orchards adjoining, or separated, it may be, by an alley, which contains only buildings, on one side, and on the other, rustic objects so interspersed, that we can no longer discern buildings. This capital, however, contains one very long street, which composes almost the whole town; but in this very street many houses are compleatly separated from the others, and have no other limits but a court and a garden. These houses have, at the same time, a very rural aspect; most of them are very small, and have but one story—and sometimes they consist of only a ground floor. The greater part are built of wood and of bricks, which does not prevent the effect from being very chearful and gay; this results from the neatness of the inhabitants, and the custom they have of painting them. The glass windows are so neat, so well polished and so transparent, that the author tells us he fancied himself, all on a sudden, transported, sometimes into England, and sometimes into Holland.

Sleswick extends in length at least half a mile; but, after what has been said of it, it may be readily conceived that its population cannot be considerable. In the winter season here is a concourse of the noblesse—and it fares the better for being the residence of Prince Charles of Hesse, in his quality of Stadtholder of the Duchies of Holstein and of Sleswick. Here is a tolerable sort of theatre, but very little commerce. The cathedral church (where, by parenthesis, the fair is held, as is practised in certain cities of Germany) is one of those Gothic buildings remarkable for their antiquity, and for conveying an impression of the taste of past ages. We see here an immense number of figures in wood, representing entire histories of the bible, and which are decorated with a rich gilding. In such a multitude, however, we can distinguish some figures tolerably well designed and sculptured. The castle of Gottorp, inhabited by the Governor or Stadtholder, is not far from the city, here you enjoy a fine prospect. On gala days there are often more than one hundred persons who go to court.

Flensburg, situated about four miles from Sleswick, is the most commercial and important city of the Duchy, and even of the whole Danish monarchy, next to Copenhagen and Altona; it is pretty large and well-peopled. The streets are crowded with passengers, and every thing here denotes the appearance of activity and industry. In order to judge of its extent and the beauty of its situation, it would be adviseable to take the prospect of it on the side of Apenrade, at the descent of the hill. It is, in fact, a delightful *coup d' œil*. Flensburg, like Sleswick, chiefly consists of a long street, but with houses peculiarly neat; and possessing a charm scarcely to be estimated, which is that their gardens are encompassed by a great walk or alley which terminates in, and leads to, the port or harbour. Here, in the middle of his garden, the merchant may walk, extending his views to the harbour, the bay, the hills of the opposite shore—and, what interests him the most, he may recognize his own vessels, in a manner, before his own doors. The harbour is good, secure, and commodious, and most commonly filled with vessels. If the inhabitants are richer at Flensburg than in many other commercial cities, it is chiefly because here they possess the art of uniting economy with industry;—they come pretty near the Hollanders in this respect, as, likewise, in many others.

Our traveller here makes a little excursion to visit the isle of Alsen, possessed by the Prince d'Augustenburg, brother in law of the Prince Royal, and his usual residence in the summer season. This excursion proved to be one of the most agreeable imaginable, owing to the fertility and industrious cultivation of the country which he traversed, and which, he says, greatly resembles Ireland in the goodness of the roads or ways, the variety of prospects which it affords, and lastly, for the neatness which reigns throughout the houses, and breathes the air of easy contented circumstances. We observe here, two chateaux of the prince, and the little town of Sonderburg, whose trade is not very considerable.

After this agreeable excursion, we speedily fall again into the high road, and arrive at Apenrade, a small, pretty town, very populous, and containing inhabitants in easy circumstances. As in general the towns of Sleswick may be assimilitated to those of Holland, the resemblance here appears most conspicuously striking. The houses, chiefly remarkable for their neatness, are of no great height, are commodiously laid out, often painted, and seldom

seldom consist of above a ground floor. Flower-pots are displayed before the windows, and the lustre of metal and other furniture every where dazzles you in the houses and apartments. The harbour is tolerably frequented; but the inhabitants are only proprietors of vessels, which they lend out on freight to foreigners, and generally to make long voyages.

(*To be continued.*)

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*For the Monthly Magazine,*

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT *of* AMERICAN LITERATURE, *communicated from* PHILADELPHIA.*

POLITICS.

THE wide ocean which separates America from Europe, renders the political condition of the United States, at present, a subject, comparatively, of trivial interest. The form of government adopted by this rising Republic, the pacific policy which distinguishes the administration, the scantiness of national wealth, and the universal occupation of the people in the pursuits of industry and the means of improving their private circumstances, do not admit of engaging, without evident necessity, in the *imperial game of war*, which so greatly agitates and engrosses the minds of men in the Old World. This habit of still life, of peaceful and unostentatious employment in cultivating the arts of national felicity, will probably appear in the eyes of Europeans to constitute a sort of insignificance in the political world, which a moderate share of spirit, according to the prevalent way of thinking, should induce every nation to consider as one of the most serious evils.

The progress of the American States towards importance and influence in the scale of nations will probably be slow, but not on that account less sure or steady. The foundation on which they rise is so broad, the materials of the superstructure they are rearing so solid and durable, that nothing but prudence and perseverance is necessary to complete the work. If their present career should prove successful, nations will not be wanting which will be disposed to follow them, by treading in the same steps; but, if otherwise, the cause of Republican government will be driven from the earth, and the most undaunted theorist will shrink from a repetition of the experiment.

The period at which the United States will be considered as an important power by the governments of Europe, is likely to be much accelerated by the late cession of Louisiana. The mere extension of territory, though very great, comprises but a small part of the advantages which will probably result from this splendid acquisition. By gaining full command of the Mississippi, the country lying to the east of it will speedily disclose a multitude of resources which must have remained hidden and unemployed as long as the lower banks of that river were held in the possession of a foreign power.

The struggles of party in the United States have presented a curious spectacle ever since the cession of Louisiana became publicly known. It will be recollected how highly the importance and resources of that province were estimated by the opposition during all the time that the French were supposed to intend taking it into possession. The valley of the Mississippi was asserted to rival the Delta of Egypt; and the whole province, taken together, to offer inducements for colonizing which were no where else to be found. The deliciousness of the climate, and the fertility of the soil were pourtrayed in the highest colours of fancy. The purchase of New Orleans, or of any part of the adjacent country, was represented as one of the wildest projects ever contrived to insult the understanding of the public. But no sooner was the treaty of cession made known, and with it the terms of purchase, than the province was pronounced a tract of wild lands, worthless for the present, and in its future settlement and population likely to become injurious to the Union. The opposition to the treaty at every stage of its progress, the systematic efforts to decry the value of the acquisition, and the pretended apprehensions of war with Spain, especially when contrasted with the former declarations of the party, afford a lamentable instance of the inconsistency and prejudices which political collisions will sometimes exhibit under the mask of patriotism.

The transfer of Louisiana to the United States, as might have been expected, produced a great deal of speculation, discussion and controversy. The most of this was carried on in the newspapers, and, of consequence, was of too fugitive a kind to be recalled to memory. Many publications, however, on this subject, appeared in the form of pamphlets, and deserve

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* This was not received in time for the Supplement, but we hope to experience no disappointment in future.

deserve to be most particularly mentioned.

"An address to the Government of the United States on the cession of Louisiana," from an anonymous pen, was designed to assemble, in a condensed point of view, the leading advantages likely to accrue to the Union from that seasonable and fortunate negociation.

"Reflections on the cession of Louisiana to the United States," by Sylvestris, is an interesting pamphlet on the same subject, in which the ingenious author proposes several plans for disposing of parts of that immense province, so as to accommodate the Indian tribes now inhabiting different portions of the territory lying within the present limits of the United States, and for other purposes.

In order, as far as possible, to gratify the curiosity of the public, and to apprise them of the importance of the acquisition; the Government of the United States have lately published "An account of Louisiana, being an abstract of documents in the offices of the Departments of State, and of the Treasury." In this, an account is given of the boundaries of the province, (as far as they are yet known) of the districts into which it has been divided, of the inhabitants and their origin, of the city of New Orleans, of the Mississippi, the Missouri and other principal rivers, of the amount of population, and of the militia, of fortifications, of the Indian tribes, of the titles by which lands are held, of the laws and courts of justice, of crimes and punishments, of the state of learning, of ecclesiastical affairs, of taxes and duties, of the public expenditure and debt, of imports and exports, of agriculture and manufactures, of navigation employed in the trade of the province, &c.

"The Report to the House of Representatives of the United States on the state of the finances of the United States," by Mr. Gallatin, the Secretary of the Treasury, is remarkable for its concise and perspicuous exhibition of the subject, as well as for the pleasing statement it affords of the steady augmentation of the public revenues, and the uninterrupted progress of the plan for the extinguishment of the whole of the public debt.

The anonymous author of "An Address on the past, present and eventual Relations of the United States to France," depicts in lively colours the importance of the assistance yielded by France to America during the war of the Revolution, the warmth and sincerity of the attachment which this liberal assistance inspired, the events which caused the extinguishment of this partiality, the dangers which await all civilized nations from the power of the present military despotism in France, and the necessity of combining to oppose it.

LAW.

"An Inquiry into the Law Merchant of the United States; or Lex Mercatoria Americana," in two volumes, by Mr. Caines, is designed to exhibit a digest of whatever is found in the United States belonging to this subject. There is no doubt that such a work, ably and carefully executed, would be extremely useful; but the present seems to have been undertaken and finished in too much hurry, and to want that labour and research necessary to render it materially superior to preceding performances of a similar kind.

"The Reports of Cases adjudged in the Supreme Court of the State of New York," by the same author, afford a commendable example of the attention and diligence which ought to characterize publications of this kind, which are far too much neglected in the American Courts.

The Author of "Judicial Opinions delivered in the Mayor's Court of the city of New York," has rendered an acceptable service to the public, and exhibited a specimen of a work which certainly ought to be hereafter continued.

Such as are engaged in the practice of the Law will find advantages from a work entitled "American Precedents of Declarations, collected chiefly from manuscripts of accomplished Pleaders; digested and arranged under distinct titles and divisions; and adapted to the most modern practice; with a prefixed digest of Rules and Cases concerning Declarations."

Judge Tucker, Professor of Law in the University of William and Mary, and one of the Judges of the General Court in the State of Virginia, has lately published in five volumes an American edition of "Blackstone's Commentaries, with notes and references to the Constitution and Laws of the Federal Government of the United States, and the Commonwealth of Virginia." This work contains short tracts upon such subjects as appeared to require additional illustration in order to form a correct view of the laws of Virginia, as a member of the Federal Union. The notes to this edition amount to upwards of fifteen hundred,

dred, all of which will be found convenient and useful to an American Student. The plan is so judicious, and the evidences of care and attention throughout the whole performance so striking, that we are persuaded this work will obtain a very general circulation.

THEOLOGY.

The venerable Dr. PRIESTLEY, whose attention seems now to be more than ever devoted to theological subjects, in his publication entitled "Socrates and Jesus compared," avails himself of the character of that illustrious pagan, to exhibit to the view of unbelievers, the manifest superiority, in all important points, of the founder of Christianity. While he takes notice of the polytheism and idolatry of Socrates, the erroneousness of his opinions respecting the gods and their providence, the imperfection of his ideas concerning piety and virtue in general, and his ignorance of a future state, he does full justice to the excellence of his moral character, and to his exertions and usefulness as a teacher. In this comparison between Socrates and Jesus, Dr. PRIESTLEY, in almost every particular, finds occasion to demonstrate the unrivalled excellence of the latter; especially in regard to the dignity and authority with which he reproved vice, and inculcated virtue, and to the clearness, seriousness, weight and importance of his precepts. And though a Trinitarian can never approve opinions which divest Christ of his deity, he will find many things in this performance, which, in other respects, perfectly accord with his belief.

It was not to be expected in the United States, where Unitarianism has gained so little ground, that these opinions of Dr. PRIESTLEY would make a favourable impression. Accordingly he soon found an answer to his publication in the Rev. Mr. LINN's "Letter," in which the propriety of the comparison between Christ and Socrates, as teachers of truth and as moral characters, is combated with much force and spirit. This performance displays a considerable portion of research, ingenuity and argumentative acuteness; and, while it firmly maintains the doctrines embraced by the author, is by no means deficient in a proper degree of respect and deference for his opponent.

Dr. PRIESTLEY's "Letter to Mr. LINN," in defence of his Comparison of Socrates and Jesus, soon afterwards made its appearance. In this, he endeavours to rectify what he considers as a misconception in Mr. LINN, of the true object of his first pamphlet; he vindicates the moral character of Socrates from some imputations which Mr. LINN had thrown upon it; he rejects the principles on which his opponent had undertaken to judge of the merits of Socrates; and, in strong terms, bears his testimony against the doctrines of the divinity and atonement of Christ.

This controversy did not stop here. Mr. LINN's second "Letter to Dr. PRIESTLEY," in answer to his Letter written in defence of his Pamphlet, goes more fully into the subject, and extends to 144 pages. The principal part of it is devoted to passing over a second time the former ground, and to recalling the attention of his opponent to many objects not before satisfactorily treated. In an appendix Mr. LINN enters briefly into the argument, which Dr. PRIESTLEY had previously begun, concerning the divinity and atonement of Christ, in which he endeavours to support the doctrines on these subjects which are called orthodox. In this performance, as in the former, Mr. LINN has acquitted himself in a manner which reflects much credit on his diligence and abilities. It required indeed some intrepidity in so young a man to enter the lists with so experienced, so learned, and so expert a controversialist as Dr. PRIESTLEY, who, at the age of more than three-score and ten, seems to retain all the vigour of his faculties, and all his wonted ardour in the defence of his opinions. But amidst all the praise which we think is justly due to Mr. LINN in conducting this argument, we are compelled to remark some instances of disrespect and incivility to his venerable opponent, which we observed with much regret. To see a candidate for public attention commencing his career by a violation of courtesy towards so illustrious a veteran in science and literature, has rather an ungracious appearance.

Mr. DOBSON, of Philadelphia, has lately published a continuation of his "Letters on the existence and character of the Deity, and the moral state of man." In this, as in the former part of the work, we notice many sensible, judicious and weighty observations, which seem to proceed from a mind of the purest intentions, and which are well calculated to make the impressions on young readers which were designed by the worthy and benevolent author.

Among the single Sermons which have appeared within the period of this retrospect, and which are entitled to some attention,

attention, it is proper to mention the Rev. Mr. HOLLOCK'S Sermon, preached before the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. This discourse is deduced from John iii. 30: *He must increase*; and affords a very impressive specimen of the eloquence of the author, who is justly considered as one of the most eminent among the young preachers in the United States.

The Rev. Mr. EMERSON'S Sermon on the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Bowdoin, of Boston, possesses the appropriate qualities for occasions such as that on which it was delivered; and though it cannot lay claim to any high degree of distinction, it may be properly pronounced a neat and correct piece of composition.

The Rev. ALEXANDER MC'LEOD'S Sermon on the Kingly Character and Office of Christ, indicates seriousness, piety, and a mind well stored with knowledge. But the author, who is minister of the Reformed Scots Church in New York, discloses too many of the narrow and prejudiced opinions of the communion to which he belongs.

"A Sermon preached at the Annual Election at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, by MATTHIAS BURNETT, D. D. Pastor of a Church at Norwalk," contains much of the political matter which is to be expected on such occasions from one of a body of clergy who are extremely addicted to the carrying of the feelings of party-politics into the pulpit. It must be said, however, and we think it creditable to Dr. BURNETT, that, unlike too many of his brethren, he is not violent in this discourse.

The Rev. Dr. MORSE'S Sermon delivered before the ancient and honourable Artillery Company in Boston, is chiefly designed to exhibit the venerable character of the early settlers of New England, the distinguished reputation of the ancient Corps which he addressed, the dangers of innovation, and the advantages of adhering to the steady habits of their ancestors.

GEOGRAPHY, TOPOGRAPHY, &c.

Few publications have appeared in the United States which will be read with more interest by the lovers of American geography than the "Journal of ANDREW ELLICOTT, who acted as Commissioner on behalf of the United States, during the years 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799 and 1800, for determining the boundary between the United States and the possessions of his Catholic Majesty in America." This Journal contains many interesting remarks on the situation, soil, rivers, natural productions, diseases, &c. of the different countries which the author visited on the Ohio, Mississippi and Gulf of Mexico. Six maps are attached to it, comprehending the course of the Ohio, and of the Mississippi from the mouth of the Ohio to the Gulf of Mexico, the whole of West Florida and part of East Florida. An appendix is added, containing all the astronomical observations made for determining the boundary, with many others, made in different parts of the country, for settling the geographical positions of some important points. Maps, sketching the boundary line on a large scale, are likewise added. The author has also enriched the work with a great number of meteorological observations. The countries explored on this occasion, and which are here so well described, have lately gained a great accession of interest in the public curiosity, by the transfer of Louisiana to the United States. Few persons, by their talents, or by the advantages of the situation in which they are placed, could possess better means of examining the territory in question; and it may be confidently asserted that the stock of useful and authentic information concerning it is greatly augmented by the contents of this volume.

A body of interesting facts concerning the southern and western parts of the United States has been lately acquired by Mr. Cox's "Estimate of Commercial Advantages by way of Mississippi and Mobile rivers to the Western Country." The geographical part of this performance is by far the most interesting. The author is minute in stating the distances, portages, and prices of conveying the productions of the country, from the Ohio through the Mobile and Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, and *vice versa*. In pursuing this subject, Mr. COX asserts that Mobile Bay, which receives the Tombigbee and Alabama rivers, is navigable by means of the former of these streams to Lat. 31°. 30′ N. by sea-vessels. This is half a degree north of the Florida line; and to this point the tide ebbs and flows. The leading object of this publication is to shew that merchandise cannot be conveyed from Philadelphia, or any others of the Atlantic ports, by the way of Pittsburg, and down the Ohio, so cheaply by a great difference as by the Mobile, &c. And he next makes an effort to prove that the transportation by

by the Mobile will be found easier, quicker, cheaper and safer, as to a vast extent of the western country of the United States, than even that on the waters of the Mississippi itself.

Mr. GRANGER, the Post-master-general, in his "List of the Post-offices in the United States," gives many impressive facts to prove the rapid advances of the country in the settlement and cultivation of its vacant territory. He enumerates nearly *thirteen hundred post-offices in the United States!* This alone would afford satisfactory proof of the wonderful progress by which neighbourhoods thicken, villages spring up, towns are peopled, settlements are multiplied, industry advances, and intercourse is extended. The activity and diligence which pervade the department of the Post-office reflect great credit on Mr. GRANGER.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

Within the period of this retrospect the Editors of the "Medical Repository" have published the quarterly number, which completed the sixth volume of that work. With the termination of that volume they thought it expedient to close the work, comprehending the whole of the six volumes under the general denomination of the first *Hexade*. As it was their design immediately to commence a new series or Hexade, they published about three months ago the first quarterly number of the first volume of the second Hexade, with the determination, as expressed in their preface, to prosecute the work hereafter with all the diligence and regularity in their power.

In the first number of the first volume of the second series there are several papers deserving of notice. Dr. COMSTOCK's paper on a case of singular, nervous affections, supposed to have been occasioned by the bite of a Tarantula, and to have been cured by music, abounds in curious circumstances, and is as well calculated to excite surprize as any of the instances detailed by the celebrated BAGLIVI. Dr. PHYSICK's communication concerning an improvement of the Catheter is of real importance, and likely to attract the attention of Surgeons.

The anonymous author of "The Town and Country Friend and Physician," furnishes another example of the attempts to render medical knowledge popular, and to supply the public with a manual of health. The performance is drawn up under the supposition of being delivered by a country physician to the circle of his friends and patients on his retiring from business. It is judiciously compiled from every source which the benevolent author had within his reach, and, as far as publications of this kind are calculated to be useful, may not altogether disappoint his good intentions. It is drawn up with plainness and perspicuity, and will be readily understood in that class of society for which it seems to have been chiefly intended.

Professor WATERHOUSE's second part of "A Prospect of exterminating the Small Pox," is a continuation of a narrative of facts concerning the progress of vaccine inoculation in America, together with practical observations on the local appearance, symptoms and mode of treating the Cow-pock. The author was the first person in America who successfully imported and inoculated this disease. His unwearied exertions to introduce, disseminate and defend this inestimable substitute for the Small Pox, give him a just and elevated distinction among those who have laboured in this field, and signalized their zeal in the cause of humanity. The work contains a large portion of interesting practical matter, and is in every respect worthy of the excellent reputation which the author has so long and so deservedly sustained both at home and abroad.

Dr. HAMILTON has very little increased our knowledge by his publication under the strange title of "A certain Bar against the approach of the Yellow Fever." The confident and positive stile in which he writes may probably produce some effect upon such of his readers as have not been instructed in the school of experience; and indeed there is reason to believe that himself, under the direction of a sanguine temper, has undertaken to treat of a disease which he has very rarely seen.

"A physical Inquiry into the origin and causes of the Pestilential Fever," is full of the wildest and most unintelligible notions. The anonymous author takes it for granted that the ancient doctrine of the four elements is right, as far as it goes; but he thinks two others ought to be added, viz. the *electric fluid*, and another universal agent, to which he ascribes very whimsical properties.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Professor BARTON, of the University of Pennsylvania, in his "Elements of Botany: Or Outlines of the Natural History of Vegetables," has given to the public a work of great value, and which had long been an object of impatient expectation

pectation to the naturaliſts in the United States. The talents of Dr. Barton, as a teacher of Medicine and Natural Hiſtory, and as a writer on theſe ſubjects, have been many years reſpectably known; but this performance will greatly extend his reputation, as it will generally be conſidered by competent judges as the moſt perſpicuous, inſtructive, and comprehenſive elementary work on this ſubject now extant. In the firſt part of the work, a deſcription of vegetables is given in very ample detail. This comprehends a full account of all the parts of which they conſiſt in due order, with the technical and appropriate names belonging to each. The ſecond part treats of the phyſiology of plants. And the third part is devoted to an explanation of the ſexual ſyſtem of Linnæus which the author adopts. An appendix is ſubjoined to the volume, which contains a ſynopſis of the ſeveral ſyſtems that have been invented by botaniſts, for the arrangement of vegetables, and for the eſtabliſhment of method in this department of natural hiſtory. The work is illuſtrated by thirty elegant plates.

Mr. William Bartram's "Account of the Species, Hybrides and other Varieties of the Vine of North America," publiſhed in the Medical Repoſitory, forms an intereſting communication. As there is good reaſon to believe that a large proportion of the territory of the United States is favourable to the culture of the Vine, and that ſome of it may hereafter be devoted to the making of wine, it becomes intereſting to obſerve and collect as many as poſſible of the facts on this ſubject. Mr. Bartram's attachment to botanical purſuits, and the rare degree of ſkill which conſtant application and experience have given him, confer importance on every thing he chooſes to advance on this ſubject.

AGRICULTURE.

"Papers on Agriculture," conſiſting of communications made to the Maſſachuſetts Society for promoting Agriculture, contain much important matter which cannot but be intereſting to a country, ſuch as the United States, the citizens of which are chiefly occupied in tilling the ground. This reſpectable Aſſociation conſiſts of the Governor of the Common-wealth of Maſſachuſetts, and of many others of the moſt diſtinguiſhed perſons in the State. They are frequently convened; they offer, at ſtated intervals, very liberal premiums for the encouragement of agriculture, and the publication of their tranſactions at regular periods is likely to be productive of the beſt effects.

Mr. Bordley's "Abridgment of Forſyth's Treatiſe on the Culture and Management of Fruit-trees," accompanied by many important obſervations of his own, will be a very inſtructive and uſeful manual for all ſuch as wiſh to attend to this branch of rural economy. Mr. Bordley's good ſenſe and long experience in all the details belonging to this ſubject, render his obſervations and opinions extremely valuable to the community.

Mr. Binns's "Treatiſe on practical Farming," abounds in obſervations and inſtructions which demonſtrate good ſenſe, and great maturity of experience on all the ſubjects of which he undertakes to treat. One of the moſt prominent parts of his performance is, that which concerns the uſefulneſs and management of Gypſum, which he ſeems to have employed on his own farm with ſingular profit and advantage. In reciting his experience with the different ſorts of gypſum, Mr. Binns gives the preference for quickneſs and efficacy, firſt, to the red kind from Nova Scotia; next, to the yellow kind from the ſame place, and thirdly, to the gypſum from France. Many other manures are alſo treated of with a great deal of intelligence and diſcrimination. The author urges in ſtrong terms the propriety of deep ploughing and of thick ſowing as very advantageous, particularly on rich land. His obſervations on the raiſing of Sheep, on the cultivation of Rye, and on the management of Peach and Apple-trees, though conciſe and ſententious, indicate an obſerving mind. A few pages on the Tipula Tritici, or wheat-inſect, and on ſome other inſects, are likewiſe valuable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr. Mease's edition of Willich's "Domeſtic Encyclopædia," is likely to prove a very valuable work. Three volumes of it are already before the public, and the remainder will ſpeedily appear. Dr. Mease judiciouſly employs the pruning knife in cutting away many things in the original work which are nearly or altogether uſeleſs. He likewiſe adds, from American and other ſources, a great variety of matter, well ſelected, which muſt exceedingly conduce to enrich and improve the work.

POETRY.

Mr. Winthrop Sargent's poem entitled, "Boſton," has attracted a good deal of attention, and received much commendation

mendation in the author's native State of Maſſachuſetts. The partiality of friends and acquaintance for the performance of a promiſing youth, whoſe riper years in all probability will do much better, is natural and common. This poem contains ſome lines which are not only ſmooth and harmonious, but may lay claim to the higher qualities of ſpirit, animation and loftineſs. Others are miſerably rough, hobbling and proſaic. It is to be hoped that this ſpecimen of youthful and adventurous compoſition is only a prelude to ſome happier exertion hereafter, which may ſuſtain the author's flight towards the elevated and ſublime regions of genuine poetry.

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*For the Monthly Magazine.*

INTRODUCTION *to the* STUDY *of* ARCHEOLOGY, *or the* KNOWLEDGE *of* ANTIQUE MONUMENTS.—*From the* FRENCH *of* A. L. MILLIN, CONSERVATOR *of the* MUSEUM *of* ANTIQUITIES *in* PARIS, *&c. &c.*

ARCHEOLOGY is the ſcience commonly known by the name of Antiquities. The latter expreſſion is too vague, ſeeing that the knowledge of antiquities, reduced to a theory, ought, in common with all the other ſciences, to be deſignated by a particular and univocal name. We ought, therefore, to ſay *archeology*, as we ſay mineralogy, zoology, phyſiology, &c.

In archeology is comprehended the ſtudy of antiquities, or, in other words, that of the antique monuments and ancient uſages which have been tranſmitted to our time.

Archeology conſiſts, therefore, in the knowledge of whatever relates to the cuſtoms and uſages of the ancients. He who is thus accompliſhed is ſtiled archeologiſt, but more commonly antiquarian. The former of theſe names is, however, more cuſtomarily applied to the perſon who ſtudies the cuſtoms and uſages: the latter, to him who ſtudies the monuments, and who is likewiſe entitled *archeographer*.

Erneſti diſtinguiſhes two kinds of archeology, that which is properly ſo called, and that which is purely literary. By archeology properly ſo called, he underſtands the knowledge of the manners, rites, and uſages; and by literary archeology, that which treats of the monuments, but merely in an hiſtorical point of view, without referring to the excellence of the art. The term archeography, employed by Spon, appears to me to be preferable to the latter. I, therefore, underſtand, by archeology, the general ſtudy of antiquities; and of this ſtudy archeography conſtitutes a part.

*Pleaſure and Utility of Archeology.*

The definition which has juſt been eſtabliſhed ſuffices to point out the importance and extenſiveneſs of archeology, which, as it treats of man both in his public and private life, may be conſidered as the moſt intereſting part of hiſtory.

The ancients themſelves were ſenſible of the utility of, and acquainted with the intereſt attached to, reſearches having antiquities for their object. The works of the philoſophers, hiſtorians, and poets, conſtantly abound with traits and alluſions relative to the nations which were ancients to them. The writings of Homer, Herodotus, Plutarch, Pliny, and Athenæus, are replete with details of the cuſtoms, uſages, and monuments, of the nations by which they were preceded. This is preciſely what renders the peruſal of their productions ſo amuſing and inſtructive.

Archeology is abſolutely neceſſary to thoſe who wiſh to acquire a competent knowledge of letters and of the arts. Several authors have written on the different parts of this ſcience; but few of them have undertaken to point out its utility.

It is true that Klots has publiſhed, in the German language, a ſmall treatiſe on the ſtudy of antiquities, which, from the celebrity of its author, it was to be preſumed, would be of ſome utility in appreciating the charms and advantages of this ſcience. It is, however, filled with common-place phraſes, which are far from attaining the aim it profeſſes to have in view. Notwithſtanding the defects of this treatiſe, its author adduces ſeveral ſtrong arguments to confute thoſe who conſider the ſcience of antiquities as a futile acquirement. He ſhows that this opinion is the offspring of ignorance and pride; and likewiſe demonſtrates that its origin may be traced to thoſe who, being in other reſpects very well informed, give themſelves out as connoiſſeurs in antiquities, without being in reality ſo, from a miſtaken idea that taſte muſt be conſtantly accompanied by erudition. He concludes by ſeveral conſiderations on the utility of the ſcience itſelf; and ſhows that, to be accompliſhed even in the ſcience of legiſlation, a knowledge of antiquity is neceſſary.

With the exception of a ſmall treatiſe, by Birnbaum, on the Nature and Uſe of the Study of Antiquities, the above is the only work with which I am acquainted, that treats of the delight and ſatiſfaction reſulting from the ſcience in queſtion, together with the neceſſity of having a competent knowledge of archeology, anp the amuſement it affords.

As, before the study of a science is entered on, it is essential duly to appreciate whether it merits the time that is to be bestowed on it, I shall endeavour to prove, by a few examples, how very indispensable the study of antiquity is to him even who merely seeks to acquire a superficial information on subjects in general.

The productions of the celebrated writers, both ancient and modern, are replete with allusions relative to the manners and usages of antiquity. Now, may I be permitted to ask, how the delicacy of these allusions can be felt, and the merit of the compositions which contain them appreciated, without a somewhat profound knowledge of the customs, usages, and opinions of the ancients?

Our great poets have attained the elevation by which they are distinguished in no other way than by an attentive study of the ancients. For instance, in the Phædre of Racine is to be found whatever belongs to remote antiquity and to the mythology of the Greeks. Again, in his Athalie, we trace the customs and usages of the ancient Hebrews. It is impossible to form a competent opinion of these two masterly productions, without a knowledge of all that has been handed down to us relatively to the Greeks and the Hebrews.

The violent dispute which subsisted between several celebrated characters in the reign of Louis XIV. would not have been entered on, if those who endeavoured to turn into ridicule the finest passages of the ancients, to secure the success of the cause of the moderns, had been better acquainted with archeology. They would then have seen that the ideas which appeared to them to be so extraordinary, resulted from the usages of antiquity; and that Homer, Sophocles, and Aristophanes, could not, in their immortal productions, conform themselves to the customs of our times.

It is this want of archeological knowledge which has occasioned so many harsh sentences to be pronounced on the works of the ancients. The choruses of their tragedies will certainly be found very unnatural, if an estimate be formed of them from our present manners: but when we reflect that the poets, to conform themselves to the taste of their contemporaries, were under the necessity of introducing choruses in which political questions were discussed, we cannot refrain from admiring the art with which the ancient dramatic authors contrived to connect these chorusses with the action.

Those who are ignorant of the importance annexed by the Greeks to their chariot-races, will consider Sophocles as having been guilty of a great fault in his Electra, when he puts into the mouth of the person who comes to recount the death of Orestes, a long description of the above sports.

Those who are unacquainted with the *Homeric* customs, may be led to make many injudicious criticisms relative to the works of Homer. That pompous and solemn mode of expression which the Greek and Trojan heroes constantly adopt, will appear to them to be unnatural. They will be disgusted with the poet, on account of the barbarity with which he makes the warriors of Homer treat their prisoners, as well as with their ferocity towards the bodies of their vanquished enemies, which they either destine as food for their dogs, or practice on them every mark of barbarity. The Princess Nausicæ, playing with a ball, and washing her linen, will appear to them as ridiculous, as the Princes who prepare their own repasts. The sage Nestor will have the air of wishing to stimulate the Greeks to a brutal action, when he holds out to each of them the prospect of bringing back with him a Trojan woman, to attend on him, and share his bed, to such as are not aware that this was the lot which the conquerors invariably destined for the vanquished; and that whatever makes us shudder, in these conceptions and ideas, belongs to the customs of the time, not to Homer, who was under the necessity of conforming to them.

It is, therefore, impossible to form a sound and correct judgment of the taste and genius of the ancients, without a knowledge of antiquity. What is still more, it is impossible, without such a knowledge, to comprehend the sense of certain passages in the ancient authors. For instance, the well known verse of Horace which has been so often quoted,

"*Omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci,*"

cannot be fully comprehended by any one who is ignorant of the mode adopted by the Romans in chusing their magistrates, namely, that of making a dot at the end of the name of the individual on whom their choice fell. I could cite a thousand similar instances of the necessity of the study of archeology, in acquiring a thorough knowledge of classical authors.

This observation is not confined to the poets alone, seeing that the historians and orators are in the same predicament, and equally unintelligible to those who have not been initiated in the mysteries of antiquity,

tiquity. Finally, without the study of antiquity, it is impossible to comprehend the allegory of a bas-relief, or of a picture, and to judge of the truth of the costumes, decorations, and other parts of a theatrical representation.

Accordingly, it cannot be expected that any progress can be made in letters, without a knowledge of antiquity. The sciences go hand in hand; and it is easy to prove that archeology principally lends its aid to all the others.

Ancient geography is indispensable to him who is desirous to reap advantage from the perusal of history; and this science receives its principal lights from *numismatics*. Medals not only supply us with the representations of several celebrated places; but we likewise find on them the names of a great number of provinces, colonies, cities, and municipalities, which, unless for them, would either not have been known to exist, or would have left us in uncertainty as to their true site and position.

Chronology, that other torch of history, likewise reposes on the monuments, and principally on the medals and inscriptions. They contain irrefragable proofs by which celebrated epochs and important eras are fixed; at the same time that the series of events is proved by them in a certain and determinate manner. Relatively to the inscriptions, it will be sufficient to cite the high authority of the Arundel marbles, and of other celebrated monuments of the same kind. By the help of medals, archeologists have been enabled to trace the history of nations, and of kings, who were without historians, and whose memorable actions would, without such a resource, have been with difficulty brought together. The names of different magistracies; the determination of different weights; and the titles of various princes, are, in many cases, to be acquired in no other way than by ancient medals. Finally, without the aid of the different descriptions of monuments, it is impossible to establish the authenticity of certain events, which have been altered in the recitals handed down to us.

Mythology, by which painting and poetry are animated, is one of the most curious parts of antiquity. Those who have not entered profoundly into its study, can neither be sensible of the merit of the greater part of the allegories, nor divine the subject of a piece of sculpture, or of a picture. But how is mythology to be learned, without a comprehension, not only of the ancient authors, but of the monuments. Spence, in his Polymetis, has proved the degree of interest with which the works of the poets and those of the artists mutually explain each other. Pine's Horace, Sandby's Virgil, and several other similar classical productions, evince the great value which the ancient monuments, applied to the passages of the poets, add to the editions of their works. The poets may serve to fix the age of the mythological monuments, by making us acquainted with the different changes fables have undergone since the time of Homer, either in the manner of relating them, or in their representation; but we are indebted to the monuments for a multitude of details relative to the religion of different nations. We find in them the names of the gods, the functions of their ministers, and the instructions and ceremonies of their worship.

The civil and military usages of the ancients are as well explained by the monuments, as are the sacred customs and religious opinions. We notice in them the utensils necessary to domestic life, the warlike machines, the order of the battles and marches, as well as of the sieges and encampments, the scenic games, the spectacles of the amphitheatres, and a multitude of historical singularities equally instructive and amusing.

Unless for the monuments, where would the elements of the ancient languages and ancient writings be found? The literary history of all the sciences, cannot, with any certainty, be supported on any other basis than that of the antique monuments.

Several ancient laws, and juridical formules, as well as the names of the ancient magistrates, cannot be ascertained without the help of medals. The natural history of the ancients is elucidated by the great variety of animals and plants represented on the monuments, and, more especially, on the engraved stones and medals. The figure of the Hyæna, and that of the Hippopotamus, or Sea-horse, were preserved on them, after these animals had ceased to be known in Europe; and the bicorne Rhinoceros was depicted on them, at a time when its existence was obstinately denied.

The monuments afford us also an opportunity of viewing the traits of men celebrated on account of their virtues, of their knowledge, of their valour, and even of their vices. A comparison of the busts, engraved stones, and medals, enables us to ascertain the exactitude of the resemblance; and we may thus see the faithful delineations of the men by whose

whoſe talents we are enlightened, and whoſe great actions ſtimulate us to virtue, while they elevate our courage.

It is impoſſible, as I have already had occaſion to obſerve, to explain without a knowledge of archeology the different ſubjects repreſented by the arts; and it is equally impoſſible, without ſuch a reſource, to judge ſolidly of the works of art. The immortal writings of Winckelmann, of Mengs, and of Sulzer, have demonſtrated how eſſentially neceſſary this ſcience is, in forming the taſte, and in acquiring a juſt idea of the different degrees of the beautiful and ſublime.

Laſtly, what ſatisfaction can reſult from travels, if the perſon who undertakes them is unable to appreciate the merit of the monuments diſperſed in the different countries through which he paſſes; and to inſpect, with ſome ſhare of diſcernment, the productions of the living artiſts, together with the muſeums, cabinets, &c.? How, indeed, can he travel with advantage to himſelf and others, without a preliminary knowledge of the different branches of archeology?

Theſe details are ſufficient to point out the great utility of archeology, and to demonſtrate that it is the moſt inſtructive and moſt amuſing part of hiſtory.

(*To be continued.*)

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

TO the information given by "*A Porter Drinker*," in page 12 of your laſt Number, allow me curſorily to add a few particulars.

The elder Pliny ſomewhere mentions *beer* as uſed by the Gauls; and, whether they borrowed the art of brewing from any other nation, or were ſolely indebted for it to their own ingenuity, the practice could not have been novel among them in Pliny's day; for the uſe of the liquor itſelf muſt have been long known, before the drinkers of it learned to employ its ſcum (or *yeaſt*) in fermenting their bread; which Pliny ſays that the Gauls did.—His words, if I rightly quote from memory, are—"*Galli cerevisiæ ſpumâ panem fermentant.*" — This paſſage naturally calls the attention to note the revolutions produced in arts and domeſtic economy by accidental circumſtances. Though the uſe of yeaſt ſeems to have been general among the Gauls in Pliny's time; yet, after the vine had been propagated through their country, and Bacchus had ſnatched the cup from the hand of Ceres, yeaſt appears to have gradually fallen into diſuſe and oblivion; ſince, on an attempt of the Pariſian bakers, about a couple of centuries ago, to introduce it as a *new* improvement, a hue and cry was raiſed againſt it, as unwholeſome and poiſonous; and a grand conſultation of phyſicians was held, to determine on the propriety or impropriety of ſuffering it to be employed.

Virgil mentions beer as uſed by the Scythians, and the northern nations in general—

— — — Pocula læti
*Fermento* atque acidis imitantur vitea ſorbis—

which words I cannot paſs over, without ſubmitting to the judgement of better critics than myſelf, whether, inſtead of *Fermento*, we ought not to read *Frumento*, as in the paſſage of Tacitus quoted by your correſpondent. The phraſe, *pocula vitea*, is a marked expreſſion; and, in two of the three caſes, the poet points out, not the liquor itſelf, or the mode of preparing it, but the *natural production* from which it was derived. By the correction, *Frumento*, we find his phraſeology perfectly uniform and conſiſtent, viz. that "from *corn* and *fruits* they extracted liquors which ſerved as ſubſtitutes for the juice of the *vine* or grape." Beſides, what other paſſage, in the whole compaſs of Latinity, can be adduced to prove that *fermentum* was ever uſed to ſignify *fermented liquor*, as it is here commonly interpreted?

Earlier than Tacitus, Pliny, or Virgil, we find that Xenophon, in his "*Anabaſis*," mentions beer, which he found among ſome of the ſavage tribes through whoſe countries he paſſed in the famous retreat of the *ten thouſand*. He calls it "*barley-wine*"—οινος κριθινος—and, accuſtomed as his Greeks were to good wine from the grape, this barbaric liquor was, by his account, too ſtrong for them, unleſs they tempered it with water—ει μη τις ὕδωρ επιχεοι, or words to that effect.—From his deſcription of its ſtrength, we might be tempted to conſider this *barley-wine* as ſomething like the Scoth or Iriſh *whiſkey*, if he had not added the characteriſtic circumſtance of its carrying a high head of *froth*, which brings it nearer to our modern beer.

The Jews too, it appears, were acquainted, in our Saviour's time, with ſome other inebriating liquor beſides wine; ſince we find the angel, in the goſpel, predicting that John the Baptiſt ſhould not drink either wine or "*SIKERA*." Leaving to learned Orientaliſts to determine whether that *ſikera* was beer, cider, or whiſkey, I think highly probable, that, from their intercourſe with the Egyptians, the

the Jews were acquainted with the use of beer long before the time of our Saviour; for

Columella mentions Egyptian beer—
—"Pelusiaci proritat pocula zythi:"

and, if I mistake not, the Egyptians ascribed the invention to Osiris. Nor will that high antiquity of its origin be deemed improbable by any person who recollects that the use of *fermented bread* appears to have been general throughout Egypt in the days of Moses: for, if that had not been the case, the use of *unfermented bread* by the *poor and oppressed* Israelites, in the hurry and confusion of the *exodus*, could not have been regarded as a circumstance so extraordinary or important, as to become the foundation of a national anniversary—the *feast of unleavened bread*.—Should any of your readers here start an objection, and say that *leaven* and *yeast* are different things, I request that he will be so good as to inform me *whence* leaven first originated?

With respect to the Egyptian beer, when the heat of the climate is taken into consideration, I conceive that it could have been brewed only in small quantities, fresh and fresh, for immediate use—or that, if laid by in any larger quantities, it must have been an article of expensive luxury, exclusively confined to the more opulent class of inhabitants, who could indulge themselves with the accommodation of deep and cool cellarage—or that it was a muddy, disgusting, unwholesome, beverage*—unless the Egyptians possessed some art, at present unknown, by which they prevented the liquor from continuing to ferment beyond the necessary time, or fermenting anew when once it had undergone the vinous fermentation to a sufficient degree. From the effects experienced even in the mild climate of England, such of your readers as are accustomed to keep malt liquor for any length of time in their cellars, will readily admit my observations to be well founded.

The extract from the *Northumberland Household Book* is curious: but *is it correct?* for, on multiplying the hogsheads by the gallons, I find a different result. Be that, however, as it may, it would be desirable to know what proportion His Grace's "*quarter*" of malt bore to the modern quarter, consisting of *eight Winchester bushels*. If the measure, used on the occasion in question, was the same as ours, either the malt must then have been much better than we can procure at present, or the ancient mode of brewing was better, or the liquor brewed by our ancestors was not so strong as that which is now drunk by their posterity: for His Grace of Northumberland (whom I cannot suppose to have brewed worse beer than his neighbours) made *twelve* gallons from every *bushel* of malt; whereas *eight* or *nine* are as many as can now be made tolerably good from a Winchester bushel, of *such* malt, at least, as is to be procured in and about London.

Another particular which strikes me in that extract, is the remarkably *small quantity of hops*. If the statement be correct, there must also have been a prodigious difference in quality between the hops of that and of the present day; or, at that period, the English did not brew their beer to be kept any time, but drank it quite fresh and fermenting: for the allowance there is only *one pound* of hops to *a quarter* of malt; to which quantity, *eight* pounds are now found indispensably necessary, if the liquor be intended to stand the summer—if not, at least five or six: otherwise it will soon turn sour, and corrupt, so as to be unfit for drinking.

If you deem this hasty scribble worthy of admission into your valuable Miscellany, I hope your readers will excuse me for having omitted to refer to book and chapter in quoting my authorities. I would very cheerfully give more particular references, were I not prevented by want of leisure at the present moment, to examine the volumes in search of the passages.

I am, Sir, your constant reader,
J. CAREY.

*Islington, February 2.*

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*For the Monthly Magazine.*

## COLIANA.

*Consisting of* SELECTIONS *of the curious* MSS. *bequeathed by the late* MR. COLE *to the* BRITISH MUSEUM, *and lately opened.*

### PLAYS.

THE author of *l'Histoire du Concile de Constance*, vol. 2, p. 440, gives the glory of introducing plays into Germany to the English. He says that the English fathers assembled at that Council, on the return of the Emperor to Constance, from whence

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* Like that thick, black, muddy, Bohemian beer noticed by Burton the Melancholist—

"Nothing goes in so thick;
Nothing comes out so thin:
'Tis therefore clear, the dregs
Must all remain within."

whence he had been absent for some time, in order to express their joy on that occasion, caused a comedy to be acted before him, on Sunday, January 31, 1417, the subjects of which were the nativity of our Lord, the arrival of the Eastern Magi, and the cruelty of Herod. The Germans, therefore, says Monsieur L'Enfant, are obliged to the English for the invention of these sort of spectacles, unknown to them before that time.

*Letter from Mr. Cole to Dr. Percy.*
*Feb. 23, 1767.*

CROZIER, *or* PASTORAL STAFF.

Dr. Archibald Macklain, in a note upon the word *crozier*, in Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, (vol. i. p. 319, edit. 1758,) thus explains it. "The *lituus*, (says he,) which, among the ancient Romans, was the chief ensign of the augurs, and which derived its name from its resemblance to the military-trumpet, became a mark of episcopal dignity, we call it the crozier, or bishop's staff." But herein I take him to be utterly mistaken. The crozier, or pastoral staff, is taken from the known and common staff which shepherds, even to this day, make use of to catch hold of the hinder-leg of their sheep, in order to take them, and alludes to the pastoral office of the bishops and clergy, according to that of our Saviour, "I am the good shepherd;" and to the common name of the clergy, pastors, or shepherds.

It is no uncommon device to see a crozier, from the hand of a bishop or saint, piercing the mouth of a dragon, on which they trample, to imitate the victory of Christian faith over the works of the Devil, represented by a dragon. This was on an old tomb, the only one remaining, dug up some years ago in the precincts of the Priory of Bernwell, near Cambridge, and probably designed for one of the priors there. It is on an old tomb in Pelham Church, where the cross gorges the dragon. And the same device occurs on an old tomb belonging to Bishop Roger, at Salisbury. (See the Archæologia, vol. ii. pl. xiii.)

HABITS AND FASHIONS.

Monsieur de la Porte, in his Mémoires, printed 1751, at p. 81, tells us that the Comte de Charost, in 1633, going to Court, was dressed in a suit of black velvet, with white boots.

The same person, a little after, at p. 85, says that Queen Anne of Austria, his mistress, sent him to the Duke of Lorraine, who had displeased her, and to reproach him with his folly, with a present of a *tababare*, as he calls it, *où bonnet à l'Angloise de velours verd chamarè de passemens d'or double de panne jeune, avec un bouquet de plumes, vertes & jaunes!* It should seem by this that it was then looked upon as a sort of fools cap: yet by the description it seems to have been much more ornamented than the hat, which has banished all sorts of caps but the Scotch blue bonnet, no doubt from its usefulness and better defence against the weather.

Black silk patches on the face were used by the ladies even in Oliver's time. (See the Life of Lady Warner, p. 19.)

KING'S COLLEGE CHAPEL.

The seats of the old oaken stalls, which are contrived to turn up or down, as the person chuses to sit higher or lower, are curiously carved with grotesque figures, as in the older ones in Ely Cathedral; but these odd figures, to ridicule the monks and regular clergy, are no where better expressed than in the stone spouts and ornaments of the old buildings of this college, opposite to Clare Hall Chapel. Burnet, in his Travels, giving an account of the cathedral of Strasburg, has set this matter in a good light, (p. 276, 277): "The bas reliefs upon the tops of the great pillars of the church are not so visible; but they are surprizing; for this being a fabric of three or four hundred years old, it is very strange to see such representations as are there. There is a procession represented, in which a hog carrieth the pot with the holy-water, and asses and hogs, in priestly vestments, follow, to make up the procession. There is also an ass standing before an altar, as if he were going to consecrate, and one carrieth a case with reliques, within which one seeth a fox; and the trains of all who go in this procession are carried up by monkies.—This seems to have been made in hatred of the monks, whom the secular clergy abhorred at that time, because they had drawn the wealth and the following of the world after them; and they had exposed the secular clergy so much for their ignorance, that it is probable, after some ages, the monks falling under the same contempt, the secular clergy took their turn in exposing them in so lasting a representation to the scorn of the world. There is also in the pulpit a nun, cut in wood, lying along, and a fryar lying near her, with his breviary open before him, and his head under the nun's habit, and the nun's feet are shod with iron shoes."

SELECTIONS

SELECTIONS *from the* CORRESPONDENCE *of* MR. COLE *and his* FRIENDS.

SOAME JENYNS.

"Have you ſeen Mr. Soame Jenyns's Book on the internal Evidence of Chriſtianity; it is much read and admired.—He told me that the King talked much to him about it laſt Sunday, and ſeemed maſter of every argument in it. At the Feaſt of the Sons of the Clergy laſt week, Sir S. Stafford Smyth, who ſate on the right hand of the Lord Mayor Sawbridge, aſked him if he had read it? He replied, with a laugh, 'What! Soame Jenyns write in behalf of Chriſtianity.' 'Yes, (replies Smyth,) and he tells you in his book that he believed once as little as you can do."

*Dr. Lort to Mr. Cole. May* 15, 1776.

MR. WILKES.

"Mr. Wilkes's ſpeech pleaſed me much: if the ſcoundrel really meant all he ſaid, he would nearly have cancelled all his rogueries, in my opinion; but his deſign is to diſtreſs, by propoſing great matters at an improper time; and his compliment to Biſhop Lowth is only to deal the heavier blow on Biſhop Terrick, who, I dare ſay, had none of thoſe abſurd prejudices he lays to his charge: all he meant was not to awaken the abſurd prejudices of Wilkes's Preſbyterian friends and allies."

*Mr. Cole to Dr. Lort. May* 16, 1777.

CHATTERTON.

"I doubt you are again in error, my good Sir, about the letter in the Gentleman's Magazine, againſt the Rowleians, unleſs Mr. Malone ſent it to you; for he is the author, and not Mr. Steevens, from whom I imagine you received it. There is a report, that proof of ſome part of Chatterton's forgery is to be produced from an accomplice. But this I do not anſwer for, nor know the circumſtances. I have ſcarce ſeen a perſon who is not perſuaded that the *faſhion* of the poems was Chatterton's own; though he might have found ſome old ſtuff to work upon, which very likely was the caſe: but now that the poems have been ſo much examined, nobody (that has an ear) can get over the modernity of the modulation, and the recent caſt of the ideas and phraſeology, corroborated by ſuch palpable pillage of Pope and Dryden. Still the boy remains a prodigy, by whatever means he procured or produced the edifice he erected: and ſtill it will be inexplicable how he found time or materials for operating ſuch miracles. Your's ever. H. W."

*Mr. Horace Walpole to Mr. Cole.*
*Feb.* 22, 1782.



OLIVER CROMWELL.

"Whenever I can get the Chartulary conveyed to you by a friend, for it muſt not be hazarded in a ſtage, you ſhall certainly have it. I will ſend you in my next copies of the ſeals I took. The ſeal of Colne Priory, I fear, does not now exiſt. Mrs. Holgate burnt a great box full of deeds and ſeals, many of them in tin caſes. Into the ſame fire went a lock of Oliver Cromwell's hair, and a Diary of his Life, in his own hand-writing, in the true canting ſtrain. She has a fine ebony cabinet of his, filled with his table linen: ſhe gave me a napkin, which has on it the arms he aſſumed as Lord Protector, with the coronet over them."

*Mr. Tyſon to Mr. Cole. Nov.* 22, 1779.

*Firſt* PINE-APPLE *raiſed in* ENGLAND.

"Mr. Pennicott has ſhewn me a moſt curious and delightful picture. It is Roſe, the royal gardener, preſenting the firſt pine-apple raiſed in England to Charles the Second. They are in a garden, with a view of a good private houſe, ſuch as there are ſeveral at Sunbury, and about London. It is by far the beſt likeneſs of the King I ever ſaw: the countenance chearful and good-humoured, and very ſenſible. He is in brown, lined with orange, and many black ribands; a large flapped hat, dark wig, not tied up, nor yet buſhy; a point cravat, no waiſtcoat, and a taſſeled handkerchief hanging from a low pocket. The whole is of the ſmaller landſcape ſize and extremely well coloured, with perfect harmony. It was a legacy from London, grandſon of him who was partner with Wiſe."

*Mr. H. Walpole to Mr. Cole.*
*March* 6, 1780.

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

SO long a time has elapſed ſince I firſt iſſued my propoſals for publiſhing a "Verbal Index to the Plays of Shakſpeare," that I felt it incumbent on me to convey to my ſubſcribers ſome information to account for the delay, and for this purpoſe requeſt your inſertion of the following notice in the Monthly Magazine. It will be recollected that I originally ſtated my determination not to print the index, till I ſhould be aſſured that my expences ſhould be covered, and, therefore, adopted the only mode, by which I could aſcertain, how far ſuch a work was deſired by the public. It is now time to inform my ſubſcribers, that the depoſits in the hands of my bookſellers are by no means equal to defraying the expences of publi-



cation

cation, and that it has been only in compliance with the wishes of some of Shakspeare's warm admirers, that I have suffered the subscription to remain open so long. If the work should eventually be published, the subscribers will in one respect be benefited by the delay, as it has given me an opportunity of incorporating in my index the play of Pericles, which had not been inserted in our poet's works, till the last edition published by Mr. Stevens. Three months more I am willing to give to the experiment; and, at the expiration of that period, either the work shall be put to the press, or the subscribers shall be called upon through the channel of the Monthly Magazine to withdraw their deposit from the hands where they lodged it, and where it has ever since remained.

I am Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

*Bath 12th Jan.* 1804. FRANCIS TWISS.

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

ALLOW me, by way of sequel to the late remarks of two of your Correspondents on certain passages of Gray and Clarendon, to mention an odd absurdity into which another admired writer has fallen. It occurs in Darwin's description of his marvellous Poison-tree of Java: where the author, studious of decoration, has overlooked propriety.

"Fierce in dread silence on the blasted heath,
Dire Upas sits, the Hydra-tree of death.
Steep'd in fell poison, as his sharp teeth part,
A thousand tongues in quick vibration dart;
Snatch the proud eagle towering o'er the heath,
Or pounce the lion, as he stalks beneath.
Chain'd at his root two Scion-demons dwell,
Breathe the faint hiss, or try the shriller yell;
Rise, fluttering in the air on callow wings,
And aim at insect-prey their little stings."

BOTANIC GARDEN, Part 2. Can. 3. v. 237.

The passage contains a great deal of fine poetry, certainly. What a pity that it should want common-sense! For how is it possible that insects can get near enough to the young shoots to be destroyed by them, while the baleful effluvia from the parent-tree spreads so much wider, and arrests the distant flight of the eagle. On reading the passage in question, I was forcibly reminded of the ingenuity of

"The man who, contriving a hole thro' the wall,
To admit his two cats, the one great, t'other small,
When a great hole was made for great puss to pass thro',
Had a little one cut for the little cat too!"*

In the same poet's address to Philanthropy, there is an imitation, so palpable, of some lines in the Wanderer of Savage, that I suspect my notice of it must have been anticipated.

"The Spirits of the Good, who bend from high
Wide o'er these earthly scenes their partial eye,
When first, array'd in Virtue's purest robe,
They saw thy Howard traversing the globe;
Saw round his brows thy sun-like glory blaze
In arrowy circles of unwearied rays;
Mistook a mortal for an angel-guest,
And ask'd what seraph-foot the earth imprest.
Onward he moves! Disease and Death retire,
And murmuring Demons hate him, and admire."

BOTANIC GARDEN, Part 2. Can. 2. v. 463.

The lines of Savage to which I allude are the following:

"Where veiny marble dignifies the ground,
With emblem fair in sculpture rising round,
Once-lov'd Horatio sleeps, a mind elate!
Lamented shade, ambition was thy fate.
Ev'n Angels, wondering, oft his worth survey'd;
Behold a man, like one of us! they said.
Straight heard the Furies, and with envy glar'd,
And to precipitate his fall prepar'd."

WANDERER, Canto 5. v. 537.

The imitator, has, however, so much improved upon his original, that the theft must be forgiven. Yet, from certain other resemblances, there seems reason to believe that the poet of Derby was indebted, in more instances than one, to the author of the Wanderer.

The critique of N. N. on the passage which he adduces from Gray's exquisite "Fragment of an Essay on the alliance of Education and Government," is obviously just. But I deem too highly of that poet to admit that he had exhausted his stock of ideas, and therefore found himself compelled to drop the subject:—an inference very unfair and unfounded. I am, Sir,

*Worcester,* Your's, &c.
*Jan.* 16, 1804. TREBOR.

* The whole epigram, to which these lines belong, is as follows:

"Southampton's wise sons found the river so large,
Tho' 'twould carry a ship 'twould not carry a barge;
But soon this defect their sage noddles supplied,
For they cut a snug ditch to run close to its side:
Like the man," &c.

To

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN your Publication of the 1st instant, you favour your Readers with the title of an *important* financial statement, viz. "An Account of the Net Produce of all the permanent Taxes in the Years and Quarters ending the 10th Day of October, 1802 and 1803, respectively;" but it appears to me that by some mistake, the account itself is defective. I cannot find that it exhibits a comparative view either of the years above mentioned, or of the quarters. There is a total of upwards of thirty millions, which I *suppose* is the national revenue of the year 1803; and that that of the preceding year is entirely omitted, so that we cannot judge of the comparative difference. As to the statement of the produce of the quarters, I do not perceive any at all; and I confess it was with a degree of interest that I turned to the *title*; for the Newspapers had previously given a statement of the comparative revenue of those years and quarters, which appeared to me inconsistent with itself. I think that of the years gave an excess of about five million in favour of 1803; whereas that of the *quarters* selected for comparison (being, I believe, the last in the two respective years) gave a surplus of about 100,000 only, in favour of the quarters of the year 1803, or 400,000 for the *whole* year, instead of five millions. I conceive that the *average* quarter ought to have been stated, otherwise all the quarters; at all events, the statements of the years and the quarters respectively, ought to have corroborated each other: but that not being the case, I flattered myself you would have set the matter clear, in which I am disappointed; yet hope that it will be in your power to do it, for any apparent inconsistencies in the statements of the public finances lead the people to suspect the *veracity* of them altogether: and at this crisis, if there be a favourable statement to exhibit, (which I trust there is) I need scarcely represent to you the importance of its being published in a manner that shall remove all doubts upon the subject. Many of my friends whom I have consulted upon this occasion, have found themselves quite as much at a loss as myself to explain the statements on this head which have been already published. In the *particulars*, the item of land-tax seems to have been entirely omitted, or not to have been distinctly stated; yet we know a considerable portion of it still remains unredeemed, and must form a part of the public revenue. I trust you will excuse the liberty I have taken; and am,

Your's, &c.

*Jan.* 28, 1804. X. D.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I AM engaged in reading books upon some particular sciences, and have occasion to take up authors of all periods. When I begin a book, it becomes necessary, for obvious reasons, to know with some precision the time in which it was written; although this might be so easily intimated by the author, yet it is but seldom that the reader is so fortunate as to meet with direct information of it.

It is evident that no conclusion can be drawn from observing the date of the year in which a book was published, as the interval between writing and publishing may vary exceedingly; and if it be an edition subsequent to the first, it is impossible to form even a guess, from this circumstance, of the year in which it was written. It now and then happens that a license, or approbation of some learned society, is prefixed to a book, which, being always dated, afford some little light to the inquiry. It also sometimes occurs to the author to insert a date to his dedication or preface; this is a happy hint to his reader. But most commonly the reader is not accommodated in any one of these ways, and is left to judge very vaguely of the date of the work, if he have not a biographical account of the author at hand; and even if he have, he is not always satisfied in this particular, if the writer be not of some celebrity.

I wish, Sir, you could persuade authors to prefix to their dedications, prefaces, advertisements, &c. the date in which their works are delivered over to the printer; or if they choose to send forth their offspring without these usual attendants, to find some corner in which the era of their compositions may be made known; by which we should be enabled to know their relative positions to one another in respect to time, and to appreciate their opportunities of information, from the state of science, and accumulation of facts, at the time in which they composed. This communication would generally be rather advantageous to their fame, than otherwise; and always satisfactory, if not frequently necessary, to the reader.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

*London, 5th Jan.* 1804. J. P.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

ALLOW me to return thanks to your three different correspondents who have so obligingly answered my queries respecting *tea-kettles*, and at the same time to notice a remark in the Rev. Mr. Robinson's answer, which seems to merit

 further

further investigation. That gentleman says, that "*river-water will leave no sediments of earthy particles at the bottom of the tea-kettle.*" This may be strictly true in many, or, if you please, in most cases: but is it universally so? or, when we talk of "*rivers*", are we exclusively to understand *natural rivers*, which flow in their original self-formed channels, undiverted from their course by human industry. This question is not foreign to the purpose:—that stream, for example, which is commonly called *The New River*, and whose water supplies so great a portion of the metropolis—in what light are we to view it? Though, in strict propriety of speech, it be only a canal or aqueduct, yet, when every circumstance is duly considered, its water, I think, may very fairly be deemed *river-water*. Now, I can positively assert from ocular conviction, and can prove by the evidence of my own tea-kettle, that the *New River* water *does* deposit earthy sediments, which, in time, concresce to stone. My kettle has never had in it a single drop of any other than the New River water, from the time when it came new into my possession about four or five years ago: nevertheless, at the moment when I proposed my queries, it was completely lined with a stony incrustation, not indeed so thick as I have seen in some kettles in country parts, yet little short of half an inch in thickness.

It may be proper to observe that mine is an *iron* kettle: and, whether iron possesses a greater aptitude, than copper, to attract the earthy particles, is a point that deserves consideration. To me it appears an interesting question: for, *if* it can be ascertained that the same water, which deposits *an earthy sediment in iron vessels*, leaves *none in those of copper*, it must necessarily follow that the water comes *much less pure and wholesome from a copper kettle*, than from an iron one, and that the latter is of course preferable. But this is a point which yet remains to be proved.

I recollect, indeed, to have been informed, a few years since, by a gentleman connected with the New River Company, that they had tried cast-iron cocks in the main-pipes which run along the streets; but that these were, in no very long time, nearly choaked with stony incrustations, and that the Company were in consequence forced to resume the use of wooden cocks, which, in their former practice, they had not found liable to the same inconvenience.

I conclude by expressing a wish that these crude remarks may attract the notice of some more scientific man than I, who may be able and willing to communicate to the public some useful information on the subject. Mean time, I am, Sir,

*Jan. 3d*, 1804. J. C.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

'Ον Θεος θελει 'απολλυειν, πριν 'αφρονει

Quem Jupiter vult perdere, *dementat* prius.

PERMIT a well-wisher to inquire of the critical readers of the Monthly Magazine, whether they know any other instances of the verbs 'αφρονεω and *demento* used in an active sense. These verbs have, I think, been generally taken for *actives* in the lines prefixed: But if there is no authority for this construction, would it not be better to understand them in a neuter sense, in conformity with their signification in all other instances? The syntax will then be, "*Ille*, quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat;" *i.e. insanit, delirat, desipit.* The only authors within my knowledge who use the verb *demento* are Apuleius and Lactantius; it is a *neuter* with both: The translator of the proverb in question was evidently directed in the choice of this uncouth word by the corresponding word in the Greek αφρων, *demens.*

*Oxford*, Your's, &c.

*Nov.* 13, 1803 GRAMMATTICUS.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

YOU may have read lately in the public prints several accounts of tainted meat, offered for sale by the butchers, being seized by magistrates, and burnt. As this is an instance of the zeal of authority interfering with commerce, it has connection enough with a defence of forestalling for me to be permitted to ask a few questions.

1. By what arguments has it been proved, that meat kept so long as to be offensive to the nose is also unwholesome to the stomach?

2. How comes it, that, if meat so kept be dangerous to the poor, it should be innoxious to the rich; and that a mayor, after destroying meat kept five days, may go home to his dinner on venison kept ten?

3. As the meat was "burnt, and not buried, because it was unfit even for dogs," are all dog-feeders in an error (for they feed with carrion highly putrid); and is the dog himself in a mistake, when he buries his bone till it is rotten?

4. Do you think that the butcher is not sufficiently punished for not having attended to the state of the atmosphere, by the loss arising from the decreased price of his meat; and will he not be more careful in future, if he do not suffer the loss of the whole?

MISORHETOR.

To

# ORIGINAL POETRY

## ODE TO FRIENDSHIP.

OH thou, renown'd in claſſic lore,
Whom ſages love and bards adore,
Accept my votive lays;
And grant me, ſoft in ſylvan bow'rs,
To grace thy ſainted ſhrine with flowers,
With garlands, and with bays.

For there in tranquil ſhades withdrawn,
Unſkill'd to cringe, unus'd to fawn,
Thy ſmile enchants the ſoul;
Where Truth, ethereal ſeraph, reigns,
And Peace, from courts expell'd, maintains
A ſoft ſerene controul.

Where, form'd to raiſe, exalt the mind,
By Virtue's chaſt'ning laws refin'd,
The Muſe inſtinctive glows;
The Muſe, where Petrarch 'plain'd and ſtray'd,
That grac'd with ſofteſt charms the ſhade,
And, liſt'ning, wept his woes.

'Tis thus, ordain'd o'er earth to riſe,
The Soul her deſtin'd ſeat, the ſkies,
In proſpect fair ſurveys;
While Peace extends her foſt'ring arms,
And Hope, with fairy hand, the charms
Of future bliſs pourtrays.

For me, each wayward paſſion laid,
Should Fate in bow'r or leafy ſhade
My tranquil days aſſign;
Unmov'd by Splendour's fading toys,
Oh! let me prove thine inmoſt joys,
And make thy raptures mine.

If haply doom'd to weep forlorn,
Diſtreſs ſhall blaſt my vernal morn,
In fancy pictur'd fair;
Oh! while the mental thunders roll,
Oh liſt thy ſuppliant's 'wilder'd ſoul
To ſpurn each baneful care!

And deign, as ling'ring life expires,
To ſoothe, revive, her fleeting fires,
And calm her burſting ſighs;
Her hopes, appall'd in death, reſtore,
And when this heart ſhall throb no more,
Survive in ſofter ſkies.

T.

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## AT SEA, ON LOSING SIGHT OF THE LAND.

ADIEU, lov'd ſcenes, where firſt I ſaw the light,
For you my boſom heaves the deep-felt ſigh,
While now in diſtance far your hills recede,
And leave to billowy waſtes the cheerleſs eye.

When tropic lands unbounded ſtretch around,
Still o'er thoſe mountains blue ſhall fancy roam;
And, Lune, thy ſhores with rural beauty crown'd,
Through every change my heart ſhall fondly own.

Nor all the charms of India's happy clime
From this dear hope can ever win my breaſt,
That where the cloudleſs morn of life was mine,
In tranquil age theſe wearied limbs may reſt;
That in the vale where winds my native ſtream,
O'er my laſt ſleep the evening ſun may beam!

Y.

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## SPRING.

LONG-wiſhed Spring, thy riſing dawn
Diſpels the ſtorm-fraught clouds away,
And ſoon with bland enlivening beams
The Sun diffuſes brighter day.

'Twas late when mourn'd the leafleſs woods,
And dreary dead and ſilent all,
Except ſome headlong icicle
Againſt the rugged branches fall.

But now with tufted foliage cloath'd,
They bend majeſtic to the gale,
And oft their wide o'er-arched ſhades
Reſound the ſtrain of Philomel.

The limpid ſtream, relentleſs graſp'd
In icy chains, again looks gay;
Sparkling from ſteep to ſteep deſcends,
Then, ſweetly murmuring, winds away.

And as adown the ſunny vale
The flower-enamel'd ſide it laves,
The primroſe views her image fair
Reflected in the glaſſy waves.

The ſhepherd-boy, at eaſe reclin'd
On the tall mountain's airy brow,
Salutes with many a jocund tune
The lovely ſcene that lies below.

How ſoft the balmy zephyr breathes,
How blue the clear benignant ſky!
The varied landſcape ſmiles around,
Echoing with naught but ſounds of joy.

Nature exults beneath thy reign,
Delightful Spring!—inſpir'd by thee,
I dare, while lightly beats my heart,
T' invoke the power of poeſy.

B.

## INSCRIPTION I.

HERE stop, young man! and if thine eye
Can shed o'er injur'd worth a tear,
With heedless step oh pass not by,
But wake the thought of pity here.

Beneath this yew's funereal shade
The broken-hearted Nancy sleeps;
And often here the passing maid,
Or passing rustic, stops and weeps.

For black-hair'd Nancy, kind and fair,
Was gentle as the gentle dove,
And died (ah wretched!) in despair,
The victim of unhallow'd love!

Or, if thou shed'st the bitter tear
O'er thine own sorrows, man forlorn!
Here pause, for she reposes here
Who once like thee was doom'd to mourn.

Beneath this yew's dark umbrage rest,
Against the rugged trunk reclin'd;
And tender thoughts, ideas blest,
Shall softly soothe thy mourning mind.

But hast thou, wretch! by beastly lust
Impell'd to do the blasted deed,
Betray'd the virgin's guileless trust?
Wretch, if thou hast, stop here and read:

" Spoiler of maids, whose soul is guile,
A villain's victim sleeps below!
She drank sweet poison in a smile,
And found that lawless love was woe.

" Modest she was, she knew not art;
Her thoughts ne'er soar'd on wings of pride;
Her hand was bounty, and her heart
To pity's mildness was allied.

" Love, love the purest, fir'd her breast;
Love was betray'd by villainy:
But now her sorrows are at rest,
And her sad story speaks to thee."

E. E——TT.

## INSCRIPTION II.

HEAR, man of thought, my voice. I know thee well,
And not a stranger to my paths art thou;
For I have often mark'd thee in this glen,
Musing; thy seat this bank, moss-carpeted.
My name is Solitude. In all thy walks
By thee I wait; and when thou sing'st thy song
Of true poetic harmony, awake
Echo, my sister, in the craggy vale:
She hears thy song, and mournfully repeats
In sweeter sounds its sweetness. Mark me, Bard!
Soon as the Sun looks o'er the woody hills,
And gilds with living gold vales and their streams,
I seek this cavern damp with dripping springs,
By sun-beam unillum'd, and hear hoarse gales
Shake the tall pines that o'er this brown rock wave
The solemn shade. Here, till the Sun salutes
The Isles Atlantic, I, most thoughtful, muse
On life, death, fathomless eternity,
Duration, nature, and the Cause uncaused.
But soon as dim-ey'd Even spreads her shades
In still succession over earth and sea;
Soon as the owl welcomes with wildest shrieks
Descending Night, and the sweet Nightingale
Flings on the ear of Darkness melody;
Emerging from this sombre cavern then,
O'er shadowy plains, or by the viewless stream
That softly murmurs to the lonely hour,
Slowly I wander. Or in some unknown
And visionary vale, while far around
The silent landscape sleeps, I hear the ghost
Of Suicide tell his pathetic tale
To Midnight, till the Queen of Heav'n ascends
Her silver-clouded throne, and scares away
The formless children of the sepulchre.
Oh, Man of Meditation, since these joys
Are to thy soul not charmless, visit thou
This valley of the cavern, when the Sun
Flames in the east, or when the state of Night
Stalks noiseless o'er the world; and I will bless
Thy pensive walk, and whisper to thy soul
Poetic thoughts most pleasing, most sublime.

E. E——TT.

## PART OF THE EIGHTH SATIRE OF JUVENAL IMITATED.

*SAY, Orleans, what avails the blazon'd tree,
Rich in imperial ancestry, to thee?
Why proudly show St. Louis' broken bust,
The sword and crucifix obscur'd with dust?
Why boast the Constable,† whose gilded staff
Time's icy touch has moulder'd to a half?
Or great Navarre, in whom, with valour shone
Each milder grace that dignifies a throne?
If with their effigies you hang the hall,
Where pimps, and prostitutes, and traitors bawl;
Where midnight plans of regicide are laid,
To ranks of frowning Capets full display'd;
And where, half-drunk, you just begin to dose,
At peep of dawn, when they to battle rose?
§If silken C—— boast a martial line,
Whose high achievements on his chariot shine;
Vain of defect, he gives us thus to see
Within what is, without what ought to be;
And vaunts the sires who fought to mark his plate,
Emblaze his curricle, and crown his gate.
C——, whose feminine and furtive bloom,
Smooth, polish'd limbs, and hands that drop perfume,

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* Verse 1—12.
† The Constable Bourbon.
§ Verse 13—18.

The

The shaggy portraits of his fathers shame,
Their rusty armour, and Herculean frame.
* Though countless quarters fill th' armorial shield,
To virtue still nobility must yield.
Be by desert a Churchill or a Hyde,
Be noble acts, not noble birth, your pride.
Let these, tho' Chancellor, precede your mace;
Let these, not Garter, make the crowd give place
If just in word and deed, I ask no more.
The patent's clear. My Lord, you walk before:
For he, whose virtues earn a nation's thanks,
Beyond a Percy or a Howard ranks.
His country too old Egypt's cry will join:
" 'Tis found—'tis found—an honest patriot's mine:
Nobles give way. Nor white nor sable rod
Shall dare precede "the noblest work of God."
†Call we high-born the wretch who shames his birth?
Shall past supply the want of present worth?
Then may a Watson's son his God belie,
A Mansfield's cheat, an Abercromby's fly.
‡Who but a fool his infant would baptize
*Goliah*, thus to swell his pigmy size;
With Cupid dream to bleach his negro's face,
Or cure the rickets with the name of *Grace*?
The mangy pug, Miss Prue's supreme delight,
Whose charm is ugliness, whose spirit spite,
Call'd Hero, Prince, or something more august,
Creates but more abhorrence and disgust.
Beware lest thus Mahon or Plassy|| show
How war-worn titles a burlesque may grow.
§ But whither tends this harsh preceptive vein?
To you, O Q——, I suit the strain,
Who thro' St. James's pace with pompous gait,
As if your own deserts had made you great.
" Hence, vulgar crew," indignant you exclaim,
" Who scarcely know the country whence you came!
" A D——s I." Long, mighty D—s, live,
And taste the joy these precious letters give.
Yet should great D——s have a cause to plead,
Some low plebeian's talents must be fee'd,
To empty coronets who hires his brains,
And laws they made, to senators explains.

* Verse 19—29.
† 30—31.
‡ Titles conferred for conquests, and continued to the families of the victors.
|| 32—38.
§ 39—55.

Oft from a cottage springs some powerful mind,
Which all the sophist's cobwebs can unwind;
Or some bold warrior, who, from India's shore
To either pole, bids British thunder roar.
What excellence is your's? 'A Douglas blood!'
Say are you wise? 'A D——!' Brave or good?
'A D——s' Well—But if so great and dull,
How differs then your Grace's noble skull
From your great Grandsire's on his bust of stone?
A block of marble his—and your's of bone.
*We act more fairly with the bestial tribes,
Where individual worth their rank prescribes.
The swiftest ever is the noblest horse,
Who wins the plate, and triumphs on the course;
Tho' mean his pasture and obscure his breed,
His blood himself ennobles by his speed.
But should the colt of *Diamond* or *High-flyer*
Be distanced on the turf, and shame his sire,
Off, off to Tattersall's, conceal his birth,
And on his strength, not swiftness, rest his worth:
He still may serve a brewer's rumbling dray,
Or amble, harness'd, in a tradesman's *shay*.
Hence that yourself, and not your sires, may plead
Some claim to rank, perform one generous deed,
Which to the lofty titles we may join,
They gain'd by merit—you, my Lord, by line.
†Let this suffice for one whom Fame reports
Vacant, and vain of servitude in courts;
Fruitless the Muse's admonitions there,
Where sense to read, or feel, them is so rare.
‡On borrow'd fame 'tis wretched to repose;
The prop enfeebled, down the fabric goes.
But would you gain a self-supported soul,
Nor, like the yielding hop, require a pole,
Be firmly virtuous; true to every trust;
Brave as a soldier; as an umpire just.
Should you be summon'd by a shameless Court,
Where will is law, assassination sport,
Tho' o'er your neck the guillotine they poise,
Point to the criminal, and dictate lies,
Yield not your honour in the jaws of death,
Nor meanly barter happiness for breath.

* Verse 56—70.
† Verse 71—74.
‡ Verse 76—84.

MEMOIRS

# MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIR *of the* LIFE *of the late* PROFESSOR DAVID RUHNKEN.

DAVID Ruhnken was born at Stolpe, in Upper Pomerania, on the fecond day of January, in the year 1723. His father had been chief-magiftrate of the town, was in eafy circumftances, had feveral other children, and fpared no reafonable expence in their education.

As David difcovered very early uncommon quicknefs in learning, his parents determined, while he was yet a child, to bring him up a fcholar. His mother in particular had an ambition that her fon fhould become a clergyman; and he was fent for his inftruction in the Latin tongue to the fchool of Schlave, of which Kniephoff, a man poffeffed with a warm and amiable enthufiafm for claffical literature, was then mafter. He communicated to his pupil all his own paffion for Roman elegance and learning; and Ruhnken from that time thought nothing fo much to be defired as fuperiority in thofe which are denominated claffical attainments.

From Schlave Ruhnken went to Frederick's College in Koningfberg. He was foon diftinguifhed at that feminary for his extraordinary proficiency in Latin erudition. He had for his fellow-ftudent and rival Immanuel Kant, fince famous as a metaphyfician and philofopher.—Kant was then devoted with great zeal to claffical purfuits; and in thefe there was an ardent but friendly competition between him and Ruhnken all the time they ftudied together at Koningfberg.

At the age of eighteen years Ruhnken returned from the univerfity to his parents. His parents were defirous that he fhould now betake himfelf to the immediate ftudy of theology, and gave him his choice of any one of the univerfities of Koningfberg, Halle, or Frankfort, at which to profecute it. The youth himfelf defired no better than to devote his whole life to claffical learning, with the addition perhaps of jurifprudence as a means of livelihood.—To avoid for the prefent any direct oppofition to their wifhes, he afked leave to go to ftudy Greek, under Gefner, at Göttingen; and as few at that time ftudied the Greek language in Germany otherwife than as preparatory to the ftudy of theology, the old people were fatisfied, and agreed that in this he fhould follow his inclination.

He fet out for Göttingen; but on his way he took the opportunity to vifit Berlin, and the univerfities of Saxony. In Berlin he ftopped but a few days, intending to furvey that capital more at leifure when he fhould be upon his return. At Wittenberg, in Saxony, he met with fo favourable a reception from J. G. Berger, profeffor of eloquence and antiquities, and from J. Dan. Ritter, profeffor of jurifprudence, that, after writing to obtain permiffion from his father and mother, he was induced to continue there two years, inftead of proceeding, according to his firft intention, to Göttingen. He obtained during that time the degree of doctor in the civil and the canon laws, and publifhed a Differtation *De Gallâ Placidiâ Auguftâ*. From Berger he at the fame time acquired fingular juftnefs and delicacy of tafte in regard to purity of Latin compofition, and great difcernment in the knowledge of the moft claffical Latin compofitions of modern times. He ftudied at the fame time mathematics, logic, and metaphyfics, which were there taught according to the fyftem of Wolfius. But thefe fhared his attention only in an inferior degree. The chief advantage he derived from them was in the affiftance they gave him toward the eafier and clearer underftanding of the philofophical writings of the ancients. Ernefti happening to make an excurfion from Leipfic to Wittenberg, concurred with Berger and Ritter in perfuading him to proceed, for his improvement in Greek literature, rather to Leyden, where he might ftudy under the famous Hemfterhuis, than to Göttingen, as he before intended. He wrote to his father for leave, and a fupply of money.—Both were at laft with reluctance granted. Berger and Ritter gave him letters to Mr. Serjeant Rucker, an eminent lawyer, and to Mr. Meerman, fyndic or recorder of Rotterdam. Ernefti joined them in the promife to procure him a profeffor's chair in fome German univerfity as foon as he fhould have finifhed his ftudies at Leyden. He fet out in company with a young nobleman who was on his travels, and arrived there without delay or accident.

To Hemfterhuis he had brought no introductory letter; but immediately after his arrival he waited upon that eminent fcholar; accofted him in Latin, related that he was a pupil of Ritter and Berger, and came to ftudy Greek at Leyden; and



without

without other commendation was very graciously received.

The young man had before conceived a very high opinion, from the report of others, of Hemsterhuis's learning and manners. That opinion was greatly exalted by personal converse with the man himself. He chose this master in Grecian literature as in all respects the most admirable model for his imitation. For six years he continued his favourite pupil, constant in attendance on his instructions in the hours of teaching, and living at other times almost always in the old man's private society. Hemsterhuis's favour and recommendations procured him the profit of the direction of the studies of different pupils; so that when his parents, to draw him home, began to deny him farther supplies of money, he was enabled to subsist by the fees which he received for his lessons. He carefully perused during this period all the Greek and Roman authors, exploring the true sense of every passage with the keenest and most patient investigation; resorting, where it was necessary, to the aid of every collateral light from other authors and other branches of knowledge; discussing in every obscurity the question of the integrity of the text; carefully noting every thing that appeared to be particularly worthy of remark; and wherever he was himself ultimately at a loss, recurring for information to Hemsterhuis. The works of Homer, Hesiod, Callimachus, and Apollonius Rhodius, in Greek literature, were those which he studied with the greatest attention. His proficiency was demonstrated in a Critical Epistle on Homer and Hesiod, which he addressed to Valkenaer, another eminent disciple of Hemsterhuis; and in a second Epistle on the Works of Callimachus and Apollonius Rhodius, which he sent, two years after that, to his old friend Ernesti. He also gave considerable assistance to the learned Alberti in his edition of Hesychius.

From Greek he returned to the study of jurisprudence. Hemsterhuis, who desired to fix him as a professor in some Dutch university, was of opinion that it might be of advantage for him to be qualified to fill a juridical chair, as well as one belonging to the province of classical literature. Besides, the intimate alliance between the study of Roman antiquities and that of the civil law, naturally led him, who was a proficient in the one, to take a pleasure in cultivating the other. Ruhnken had likewise under his care a pupil who was engaged in the study of jurisprudence, and whom it was his duty to assist in that. As a proof of his diligence and success in this pursuit, he published, with a Translation, and learned Notes, the Greek Commentaries of Thalelæus, Theodorus, Stephanus, and Cyrillus, on the Title of the Code and Digest which relates to Advocates and Procurators.

He resumed after this his studies in Greek. An edition of the hitherto unpublished Lexicon by Timæus, of the words of which the use is peculiar to Plato, was the first fruit of his return to this language. To the text of Timæus he added very learned Notes. The Treatise itself is short, and without affectation of erudition—without the quotation of authorities, simply defines the words and phrases which it professes to explain; but its definitions are very clear and satisfactory, and illustrate many passages in Plato, not otherwise easy to be understood.—Montfauçon had before printed a specimen of this small work. M. Capperonnier, of the King's Library at Paris, furnished the transcript from which Mr. Ruhnken printed his edition; omitting, however, some things of small moment, which were in the original copy. It was reprinted at Leipsic in the year 1756. In 1789 Mr. Ruhnken himself published a new edition of this Treatise, with many additional remarks, emendations of passages in ancient authors, and fragments from other Greek Lexicons yet unpublished. Many parts of Plato are in this book finely illustrated by the observations of the editor. Timæus was a sophist who flourished in the third century.

This publication came out in the year 1754. Ruhnken had soon after an invitation to a professorship in Germany; but he was now too much pleased with his situation, his friends, and his prospects in Holland, to accept it. Hemsterhuis had given him assurance that he would leave no means untried to procure him to be nominated successor either to himself or to Oudendorp, professor of Roman literature, history, and antiquities, in the university of Leyden.

In the year 1755 Ruhnken made an excursion to Paris, to enlarge his mind by a more extensive and varied acquaintance with society, and to examine the valuable public libraries in that capital. Those which he was the most desirous to investigate were the King's Library, and that of the Benedictines of St. Maur's, at St. Germain's-in-the-Fields. To both he obtained easy access by the favour of M. Capperonnier,

Capperonnier. Capperonnier not only allowed him to have the use of books from the King's Library in private at his own lodgings, but procured him similar indulgence from the Benedictines. His application and readings were ravenous and indefatigable. Some manuscripts he transcribed entirely; from others he made extracts: others he compared with the printed editions, and noted the variations. As the catalogues had not been always made out from a thorough examination of the manuscripts which their titles respectively described, he was often led aside from the particular purpose with which he opened any one of these, by finding, under the title, perhaps, of some Father of the Church, beside him, portions of Plato, Aristotle, Xenophon, and others of the best authors. These he found commonly inserted without any discontinuity of the manuscript, or any mark to indicate that the copyist there passed from one work to another. Among other objects of curiosity which were shewn to him at this library, was the study occupied by Casaubon when he was keeper of it; an apartment which Ruhnken naturally surveyed with awful veneration.

In a whole year's residence at Paris he made a greater number of transcripts and collations of different editions than were ever known to have been executed by one person within the same space of time.—The Parisians, who witnessed his industry, named him, on account of it, Hercules Musagetes. Nor did he, in the mean time, neglect to mingle in the amusements and the society of Paris. He visited the theatres, galleries of paintings, schools of medicine, cabinets of medals, with the workshops of eminent artists and artizans, and all that was most interesting in that seat of learning, science, pleasure, business, taste, and vanity. He became acquainted there with two learned Englishmen, in whose conversation he took great delight; Mr. Samuel Musgrave, who was then studying medicine; and Mr. Thomas Tyrwhit, a man of fortune and of pleasure, but fond of elegant erudition, and who lived afterwards to distinguish himself by his learned publications in his own country.

From Paris he was recalled by the friendly care of Hemsterhuis. Both Hemsterhuis and Oudendorp were now old and infirm; and Ruhnken's good patron wished him to be in the way, to succeed to the chair of the one or the other of them.—Till a vacancy should occur, Ruhnken was appointed as Greek reader to assist Hemsterhuis.

He entered upon the duties of this appointment in the month of October 1757, by reading an inaugural Dissertation on the Right of Greece to the Character of the Parent Country of the Arts and Sciences. This oration was heard with extraordinary applause, on account both of the ingenuity and research with which its general proposition was proved and illustrated, and of the purity and elegance of its Latinity, excelling any thing that had for many years been produced on any such occasion at Leyden. The duties of his situation as reader or lecturer engaged him to interpret the books of the New Testament, such as the Gospel of St. Luke, and the Acts of the Apostles, and after these the profane classics, Homer, Xenophon, &c. This task he performed with great ability, explaining those books one portion after another, and teaching his pupils also to read and explain them; after which he usually dictated observations upon the difficult passages, to be written down, and privately studied by them.

When Gesner of Göttingen was afterwards preparing to publish his edition of the Hymns of Orpheus, Rhunken having bestowed much pains in the critical study of those pieces, communicated his notes to that learned professor. But Gesner was not willing to give to another a right to share in the praise of his labour; and he therefore declined to use what Rhunken had sent. Yet the advice of Ernesti at last prevailed upon him to insert those hitherto unpublished fragments of Orpheus, which Rhunken had copied from the manuscripts in the King of France's library, and the various readings which he had noted in collating three of those manuscripts. Gesner received these from Ernesti, and but for his earnest persuasion would not have made use of them.

Soon after this, upon a vacancy in the professorship of civil-law at Leyden, Ruhnken, by the influence of Hemsterhuis, was enabled to evince his gratitude to his old friend Ritter, by procuring him to be nominated to fill the vacant chair. Ritter, however, after signifying his acceptance of the appointment, suffered himself to be over-persuaded by his wife, who was afraid of finding her death in Holland, and stayed where he was.

Four years after his appointment to the office of reader in Greek, Rhunken succeeded, on the death of Oudendorp, to the

the professorship of Latin eloquence, Roman antiquities, and history. His inaugural Discourse upon this occasion was *De Doctore umbratico,* and had for its scope to expose the disadvantages of that exclusive attachment to solitary, or merely scholastic, study, which unfits a man for the easy, useful, and elegant intercourse of common life; while it also makes him unable to distinguish in letters what things are truly important, from those which are mere trifles and fooleries unworthy of a reasonable person's care. The discourse gave offence to the masters of some of the principal schools, who thought that its ridicule was directed against them, and became, in consequence of this, Rhunken's enemies. A professor at Amsterdam, and another at Franeker, had been his competitors, at least in their private wishes, for the chair at Leyden; and the disappointment made them also unfriendly to him. Both these incidents contributed for a while to render the attendance of students at his lectures less numerous than was to have been expected. He gave three different courses annually; one of history, in which he followed the plan of Perizonius, or rather Tursellini, with improvements; another of antiquities, in which, from the genuine testimonies of the ancients themselves, and from remaining monuments, he explained the whole detail of the customs, arts, manners, and policy, of the Romans; a third for the interpretation of classical authors, in which Terence, Suetonius, Cicero, and Ovid were among the favourite subjects of his prælections.

Gesner died at Göttingen, the same year on which Ruhnken was promoted to this professorship at Leyden. Upon the recommendation of Ernesti of Leipsic, Rhunken was invited by the Hanoverian Minister, Baron Munchausen, to fill that vacancy. He declined the offer for himself, but recommended Heyne, who accepted the appointment, and has since done it infinite honour. The curators of the University of Leyden had the generosity to reward his attachment to it by adding six hundred florins a-year to his salary.

In the year 1763, when he was above the age of forty, Mr. Ruhnken conceived a warm affection for *Mariamne Heirmans,* a young lady of admirable beauty, daughter to Mr. Gerard Heirmans, who had been Dutch Consul at Leghorn.—Although she was only in her eighteenth year, and had many young admirers, she gave a preference to the addresses of the professor. He married her though she had no fortune. After living with him five years in great mutual happiness, and bearing him two daughters, she was struck with an apoplexy, became first speechless, and then lost the use of sight; and she now survives him in a state of wretched imbecility.

His marriage made some alteration in his habits of life. He now accustomed himself to rise early in the morning; then to study for a couple of hours; then give two or three hours to the business of his professorship; in the intervals between his hours of teaching, either to walk, or amuse himself at home; then to dine; then to pass some hours either at the houses of his friends, or with his friends at his own house; after this to sup with his wife and children, and retire early to rest. There were three days in the week on which he was not engaged in teaching, and at least on two of those he used to go out to hunt. He had, besides, so many other of the common duties of life to attend to, that it is surprizing, not that he should have published so little, but that he should have found time to prepare so much for publication.

His friend Alberti had not lived to complete his edition of Hesychius.—Rhunken therefore brought out the second volume of that work with accuracy and illustrations not unequal to those which had been exhibited in the first.

Rutilius Lupus, Velleius Paterculus, and Cornelius Nepos, were three authors whose writings Professor Rhunken became desirous to illustrate in new editions.—The work of Cornelius Nepos, which he much admired for the pure and simple elegance of its style, he would have elucidated and adorned by exhibiting in conjunction with the text the parallel passages from those Greek historians whom Nepos had followed as his authorities. But he intended to begin these labours by giving his edition of Rutilius Lupus. In preparing for this, he entered on a new perusal of all the Greek orators and rhetoricians. Aldus has published, in one collection, most of the remains of the Greek rhetoricians of which there have not yet been separate editions. Reading Aldus's Collection, Mr. Rhunken discovered, in a Treatise by the rhetorician Apsines, a passage which, upon comparing it with the Notes of John of Sicily upon Aristides, he found to be that portion which relates to the historical invention of the Work of Longinus *De Arte Rhetorica,* which was supposed

supposed to have been entirely lost. He communicated the discovery to his friend Hemsterhuis, and by his advice had a short Notice of it inserted in the *Journal des Sçavans*. Rhunken afterwards collated this passage with the manuscrip's of Longinus's remains; and at the time of his death left almost all in readiness for a new edition of that author, with this important addition.

In the year 1766 died Hemsterhuis, at an age above fourscore. Next year Rhunken was *Rector Magnificus* of the University; and, upon laying down this annual office, on the eighth day of February, 1768, he pronounced an eulogy of his deceased friend, certainly one of the most eloquent and judicious things of the kind with which any modern has enriched the language of ancient Rome. In that composition, which has been since repeatedly printed, he appears to have imitated, in some parts with great closeness, the style and manner of Sallust.

The same year came out Rhunken's edition of three Latin Treatises on Figures in Speech, by Rutilius Lupus, Aquila Romanus, and Julius Rufinianus. The work of Lupus is a translation from the Greek of Gorgias, who was master in rhetoric to the younger Cicero, and contains good versions of many valuable extracts from the works of the Greek orators: that of Aquila is simply an abstract from a larger work by Alexander Numenius, having Latin examples introduced into it by the abridger, instead of Greek ones. The Treatise of Rufinianus was written in the age of Constantine, and gives its examples out of Cicero and Virgil only. This edition gives the genuine text with perfect fidelity. It illustrates the obscurities, amends the corruptions, and assembles into one agreeable view all that is now to be known of the age, the fortunes, and the writings, of the several authors. It is still more valuable on account of an excellent Critical History of the Grecian Orators, with which the editor enriched it, and in which all the lights of his erudition and judgment were brought fully into effect.

In the year 1770 Rhunken began to distinguish Daniel Wyttenbach, long his pupil and friend, at length his successor, with the same kindness which he had himself experienced from Hemsterhuis.

About that time he read the Works of Xenophon, together with such books in ancient and modern literature as afforded any materials to illustrate this author, and communicated his remarks and emendations to Ernesti, for the edition of Xenophon which he was then about to publish. This was Ernesti's second edition of Xenophon. Valckenaer, at Rhunken's request, communicated likewise his remarks. Ernesti, however, made less use of these communications than the two professors had expected.

The year 1771 was to Rhunken a period of affliction. His wife, after being threatened with a dropsy, lost the use first of speech, afterwards of sight. He himself laboured for a time under severe illness; and his youngest daughter had a sickness, in consequence of which she also lost the use of her eyes. He was at the same time seized by the nibbling abuse of J. A. Klotz, whose officious offers of friendship he had slighted. The reputation of his learning was brought in question by Professors Burman and Schrader in two new publications. And to crown these vexations, some of his principal friends shewed somewhat of a disposition to favour the attacks of his enemies, and complained that his method of teaching was tame, and wanting in that enthusiasm without which the minds of youth are not easily to be inflamed with a love of learning. But Rhunken endured the distresses of his family with manly fortitude and pious hope; and those other reproaches he easily despised, as knowing them to be unjust, and offered without consideration and judgment in their authors.

In the year 1772, while he was preparing an edition of Velleius Paterculus, and was revising some of his former publications, he had the pleasure of receiving a letter from M. Villoison of Paris, in which that illustrious scholar, then young and obscure, solicited the honour of his acquaintance and his advice for the direction of his studies. Both were, by Rhunken, most readily granted.

In 1773, he had the merit of discovering a part of the treatise of Sebastian Corradus, de Quæsturâ, of the very existence of which, men of letters were, in general, ignorant; and of procuring it to be republished by his friend Ernesti. This treatise is highly valuable for the elegance of its composition, and for the light which it throws on the writings of Cicero.

In 1774, on the death of Abraham Gronovius, Rhunken was appointed keeper of the public Library at Leyden. His friend Valckenaer was, also, a candidate for the office; but very willingly gave place to Rhunken. On the ninth and tenth days of February, 1775, was celebrated the second secular anniversary of the institution

ſtitution of the Univerſity of Leyden. The feſtivities on that occaſion were, however, conducted with a tumult and diſorder which this Profeſſor did not approve.

In the year 1776, he publiſhed ſeparately a Diſſertation concerning the Life and Writings of Dionyſius Longinus. Theſe, with certain Notes and Various Readings, had been prepared for Toup's intended edition of that author. But, Toup was ſlow in producing his work, and ſomewhat niggardly of thanks and praiſe to his auxiliaries. It was thought by the beſt judges, that nothing ſuperior to Rhunken's Diſſertation had ever been compoſed in the Critical Hiſtory of Literature. It appeared in Toup's edition in 1778; but Toup did not even ſend Rhunken a ſingle copy of his book, in a preſent, for all the aſſiſtance he had given him.

Matthæi, Rector of the Univerſity of Moſcow, about this time, communicated to Profeſſor Rhunken two hymns of Homer, unknown to the learned of Europe, but found, in an ancient manuſcript, in a library at Moſcow. Theſe Rhunken publiſhed, with very elaborate illuſtrations, in 1780. And, upon receiving a more complete copy from Moſcow, he gave, afterwards, a new edition of theſe Hymns. He ſuffered much this year by a dangerous colic, from which, however, he had the happineſs of a complete recovery.

It was in 1779, that his edition of Velleius Paterculus came out; admirable for his emendations of the text, for the clearneſs and learning of his illuſtrations, for the claſſical delicacy and elegance with which every thing that he did in it was finiſhed.

At the requeſt of Mr. Haken, Miniſter of Stolpe, he communicated to that gentleman a ſhort Memoir of his own Life, to be inſerted in a work which he was then publiſhing, relative to the hiſtory of Pomerania.

In 1782, he gave a new edition of his two Critical Epiſtles; ſubjoining the new edition of the two Hymns of Homer.

In his political ſentiments, though quiet and moderate, he was adverſe to the party of the Prince of Orange. He was, therefore, a ſufferer by the revolution of 1787, both in the diſappointment of his political wiſhes, and even in the diminution of the number of his pupils, and of his fees.

In 1789 he republiſhed his Eulogy of Hemſterhuis, and his Timæus's Lexicon; and gave, likewiſe, a new edition of the elegant Works of Muretus.

In 1792 he was perſuaded, for the ſum of ſeven hundred florins, to ſuperintend a new edition of Scheller's Latin Dictionary.

The revolution in 1795, however it might for a ſhort time gratify his wiſhes as a politician, proved unfavourable to his intereſts as a Profeſſor, by again thinning the numbers of the ſtudents at the univerſity. As ſome compenſation for his loſs, the curators, next year, added three hundred florins to his ſalary.

He was now 74 years of age, and except that he began to experience unuſual quickneſs and difficulty of reſpiration in walking, was, in general, ſtill vigorous and healthy. In July, 1796, he began to ſuffer from a giddineſs in his head. Upon his recovery from this complaint he was affected with a dropſy in his breaſt and feet. This diſorder ſtill continued to hang about him; but was, for a time, alleviated by the care of his phyſicians. In the ſummer of 1797 he found himſelf ſo much better, that he went abroad about his ordinary affairs as before; and in the harveſt he went out again a-hunting, though not quite ſo much as on the preceding year. As winter came on, he was affected with a cough, and the ſymptoms of dropſy began to increaſe upon him. Till the month of May, 1798, he continued to become worſe, but ſlowly, and ſtill with hopes of new relief as the ſeaſon ſhould advance. At laſt the dropſy ſettled in his breaſt and the upper parts of his body. On the 11th of May, he paſſed the day at home; walking in his chamber and converſing with his family and friends, without depreſſion of ſpirits or ſenſe of pain. He fell aſleep, however, while he ſate at ſupper, and ſo went earlier than was uſual to bed. He got up early next morning and dreſſed himſelf without aſſiſtance. Almoſt immediately, after, he felt himſelf ill, and deſired the ſervant to call his eldeſt daughter. She came and found him almoſt ſpeechleſs. He was put in bed, where he languiſhed two days in a ſtate of intenſe fever, and quite inſenſible. At the tenth hour in the evening of the 14th of May, he expired.

He was rather above the middle ſtature, and of a ſquare well-knit figure; his aſpect was manly, ingenuous, and pleaſing; he was not ſilly nor indiſcreet in his talk, but his ſpeech was open, candid, and ſincere. In his youth he was reckoned handſome, and his manners were highly polite and conciliating. His favourite amuſement was hunting, and he had a pride in keeping excellent greyhounds.—He was a ſkilful markſman with a gun; but

but in his latter years he confined his amusement to coursing hares. He was skilful in music, and a good judge of paintings. He lived kindly and happily with his family, in a style of expense suitable to his station, and in the exercise of liberal hospitality. He died without having accumulated riches, or involved himself in debt. The curators of the University purchased his private library for an annuity of five hundred florins to his widow and daughters. He was a man of the most ardent attachment to the interests of literature, and of great and active benevolence. As a critic he excelled in genius or inventive perspicacity, in deep and various erudition, in justness and exquisite delicacy of taste. He was deservedly esteemed as the purest and most elegant writer of Latinity in the age in which he lived. His compositions display much of the spirit of the Greek critic Longinus, whose works he so delighted to illustrate. He was, in his life, the pride of critical erudition, and of the University of Leyden. His death was lamented as a great and common loss by the whole learned world.

## *Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.*

### A PLEASING PICTURE.

CAMUS, a member of the French National Institute, who was deputed to visit the countries united to the Republic, concludes his Journey through the Departments of the Lower Rhine, and of the vicinity of Calais and the Somme, with this general and pleasing view of their state in the tenth year of the Republic:

"The general result of my observations may be comprised in a few words. The Republican departments that I have visited are in a flourishing condition. All active persons turn their views to manufactures and commerce. The arts, which give life to manufactures and suggest new processes, are honoured and studied. The energy of men of talents are bent this way. The *belles-lettres* and fine arts are generally in a state of stagnation. Materials for literature are not wanting. But, as the *belles-lettres* and the fine-arts flourish only in peace and in the bosom of opulence, when the persons capable of appreciating their value have plenty of money, we are not to be surprised, if they have not obtained that consideration which is the cause of their success. The duration of peace, the security of property, the patronage of government, taste and discernment in the application of the funds, which a prosperous commerce will abundantly supply, render fruitful the seeds which are generally spread through the soil of the Republic."

### ANECDOTE.

Dumourier surrendered himself to Clairfayt in the hope of receiving, at least in compliments and fine speeches, some recompence for delivering up to the Austrians four deputies of the Convention and a French General. With his hat off he waited for the moment when the General would speak to him. Some Austrian soldiers came in great haste, bringing to Clairfayt a wounded French soldier. He was a sentinel whom they had met with on duty. As they approached him, they commanded him to be silent, and levelled their pieces at him. The Frenchman cried out "*Alert*," and presented to warn them. The Austrians fired and wounded him; led him away prisoner, and requested the General to decide on his destiny. Clairfayt got up, took the Frenchman by the hand and said: "Brave fellow, you have done your duty: I esteem you more than I do a traitor. I will send my physician to you. Soldiers, take the greatest care of him."

### A ROYAL REMONSTRANCE.

That learned, ingenious, and classical scholar, the Rev. Stephen Weston, to whom the literary world are considerably indebted, has lately directed his studies to Arabian and Persian literature. We may expect from his taste and industry much curious and miscellaneous information. The following extracts are taken from a singular paper, printed, but we believe not published, which bears for title "The Spirited Remonstrance of Rajah Soobah Sing to the Emperor Aurungzebe." It is accompanied by the original Persian on the opposite page.

"When we consider the writer of this Letter was a petty Prince addressing a powerful Emperor, we cannot but admire the bold intrepidity and the contempt for a merciless tyrant it displays in every part. But its eloquence, the warmth of its colouring, and the propriety of its images, and the charm of its genius, stamp it with a peculiar and unlooked for value.

value. It was not expected from the passive obedience of the East, and an Oriental remonstrance was never heard, at least by us, in so sublime a tone." There are also frequent touches of beautiful nature and picturesque sketches. We shall now detail some of the most curious paragraphs:

He opens with assuring the Emperor that he has ever been ready with his services as a loyal servant, and every thought he has, is constantly exerted for the prosperity of the empire. That his predecessors were kings of high character: Alexander II. he thus characterises. "For thirty-two years he spread the blessed shadow of protection over the world; and having acquired all the marks of fortune and prosperity became the very current term for excellence and sign of reputation on earth. Wheresoever he turned his eye he saw victory in present, and prosperity in future."

He then accuses the Emperor that he has alienated many of these conquests, and depopulated the country by excessive taxation. "The farmers are plundered and the revenue is defrauded, and the consequence is a deficit in the contributions; and for a lak, or one hundred thousand rupees, one thousand is now collected, and the strong places are all destroyed, and the fortresses reduced to sand-heaps. Whenever poverty has entered the palaces of kings, the state and condition of the nobles may easily be conceived. At this moment the Sepoys are in rebellion, the merchants complaining, the Mussulmauns weeping, and the Hindoos burning, and many in want of their nightly bread beat their cheeks till they are red. You exact a poll-tax from the sick and needy; you rob the indigent of his platter; and the poor man of his cup."

Here he finely describes the Divinity. "If the authentic Word of God, if the heavenly book be held in any esteem, God is the Lord both of true believers and the wild uncivilized Arab, and not of Mussulmauns only; and that there is but a point of difference between the infidel and the believer, is most evident. Though the colouring vary, the true painter that mixes it is one, and he is God! Where there is a mosque, it is to him that we pray; and where there is a temple of idols, for love of him the bells are shaken. If we find fault with the religious faith of any man, we contradict the letter of the heavenly book; if we deface the picture, we commit an offence against the painter."

To this remarkable passage the Rajah adds a distich, which contains the most ingenious idea possible, to account for the origin and the appearance of evil in this world.

"*Distich.*—Whether it be beauty or deformity that you look on, put not the hand of obliteration on it. Defect of proportion is an inscrutable mystery."

He continues his elevated strain of remonstrance against the poll-tax. He says, "In whatever light you consider a poll-tax, nothing can justify it. The proof of a just government and a good police, is where a beautiful woman decked with gold and jewels, can travel from country to country unmolested and in perfect security. At this time the cities are given up to plunder, what then must be the condition of the deserts?"

Most ingeniously the Rajah concludes, by advising the Emperor to begin his capitation-tax by the Rajah Ramsing, because he is the head of the Hindoo tribes. After him he says, "To take it from me your friend, your prompt obedient servant and well-wisher, will be a matter of less difficulty; but to torment ants and flies is unworthy of a man of courage.'" And finally, with marvellous intrepidity he concludes, "It will appear wonderful hereafter to posterity, that those who have eat your Majesty's salt, and whose business and duty it was, as guardians and tutors, to exhibit patterns of virtue, should have neglected to instruct your Majesty in the principles of truth, which is the essence of the soul!"

ORIGINAL LETTERS *of* SIR JOHN VANBURGH *to* JACOB TONSON.

1719.

"I have the misfortune of losing, for I now see little hopes of ever getting it, near 2,000l. due to me for many years service, plague and trouble at Blenheim, which that wicked woman of "Marlborough" is so far from paying me, that the Duke being sued by some of the workmen for work done there, she has tried to turn the debt upon me, for which, I think, she ought to be hanged.

We stayed two nights in Woodstock, but there was an order to the servants, under her Grace's own hand, not to let me enter Blenheim; and lest that should not mortify me enough, she, having some how learned that my wife was of the company, sent an express the night before we came there, with orders, if she came with the Castle-Howard ladies, the servants should not suffer her to see either house, garden,

gardens, or even to enter the park; so that she was forced to sit all day and keep me company at the inn."

SIR JOHN VANBURGH *to* JACOB TONSON.

1725.

"I have been forced into Chancery by that B. B. B. old B— the Duchess of Marlborough, where she has got an injunction upon me by her friend the late good Chancellor*, who declared that I never was employed by the Duke, and therefore had no demand upon his estate for my services at Blenheim. Since my hands were thus tied up from trying by law to recover my arrear, I have prevailed with Sir Robert Walpole to help me in a scheme which I proposed to him, by which I have got my money in spite of the hussey's teeth. My carrying this point enrages her much, and the more because it is of considerable weight in my small fortune, which she has heartily endeavoured so to destroy, as to throw me into an *English Bastile*, there to finish my days, as I began them in a *French one*.

ORIGINAL LETTER *of the late* GENERAL WOLFE.

SIR,

You can't find me a more agreeable employment than to serve or oblige you, and I wish with all my heart that my inclination and abilities were of equal force. I don't recollect what it was I recommended to Mr.——'s nephew, it might be the Comte de Turpin's book, which was certainly worth looking into, as it contains a good deal of plain practice. Your brother no doubt is master of the Latin and French languages, and has some knowledge of the Mathematics. Without the last he can never become acquainted with one considerable branch of our business, the construction of fortifications, and the attack and defence of places; and I would advise him by all means to give up a year or two of his time now while he is young, if he has not already done it, to the study of the mathematics, because it will greatly facilitate his progress in military matters. As to the books that are fittest for his purpose, he may begin with the King of Prussia's Regulations for his Horse and Foot, where the economy and good order of an army in the lower branches is extremely correct: Then there are the Memoirs of the Marquis de Santa Cruz, Feuquiere, Montecuculi; Folard's Commentaries upon Polybius; the Projet de Tactique, ou la Phalange, couplée et doublée; L'Attaque et la Defense des Places, par le Maréchal de Vauban; Les Mémoires de Goulon, L'Ingénieur de Campagne, par St. Remi, for all that concerns tillery:—Of the Antients, Vegetius, Cæsar, Thucydides, Xenophon's Life of Cyrus, and The Retreat of the 10,000 Greeks. I don't mention Polybius, because the Commentaries and the History generally go together of later days. Davila, Guicciardini, Strada, the Memoirs of the Duc de Sully.

There is abundance of military knowledge to be picked out of the Lives of Gustavus Adolphus and Charles XII. Kings of Sweden; also of Zisca the Bohemian: and if a tolerable account could be got of the Exploits of Scanderbeg, it would be inestimable; for he excels all the officers ancient and modern in the conduct of a small defensive army. I met with him in the Turkish History, but no where else. The Life of Sertorius contains many fine things this way; there is a book lately published, that I have heard commended, "l'Art de la Guerre par Pratique;" I suppose it is collected from all the best authors that treat of war: and there is a little volume intitled "De la petite Guerre" that your brother should take in his pocket when he goes upon duties and detachments. The Marshall de Puysegur's book too is in esteem. I believe Mr. ——— will think this catalogue long enough; and if he has patience to read and a desire to apply, as I am persuaded he has, the knowledge contained in them, there is wherewithal to make him a considerable person in his profession, and of course very useful and serviceable to his country.

In general the Lives of all great commanders and all good histories of warlike nations will be very instructive, and lead him naturally to imitate what he must necessarily approve of.—In these days of scarcity, and in these unlucky times, it is much to be wish'd that all our young soldiers of birth and education would * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

* Qu. Lord Macclesfield.

NEW

# NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. BOOTH HODGETT'S (DUDLEY) *for Machinery for rolling Iron for Shanks, and for forming the ſame into Shanks for Nails.*

THE method uſed in rolling iron is well known, the variation adopted by the patentee is obtained by having one roller perfectly cylindrical, or in the uſual form of rollers, and the other, at proper intervals, is ſo indented as to form the ſhanks of nails at once, by making them thick at one end, and running off to a point at the other. It is evident that by a contrivance of this kind the operation of nail-making muſt be greatly expedited. That part of the buſineſs which relates to the making of the heads is to be done in the uſual way. In the caſe of brads, where heads are not wanting the whole operation is performed at once. The indentations on the roller are of courſe made of different lengths according to the ſize of the nails wanted.

MR. STEPHEN HOOPER'S (WALWORTH) *for Machinery for cleanſing of dry and other Harbours;—opening a Channel through Sands at Sea, &c. &c.*

The apparatus to keep off the back water, and the reſervoir, may be built of any dimenſion of timber or other materials, of a concave form, in the proportion of about thirty feet in length, to twenty in breadth. If built of timber, a number of ſquare piles muſt be placed at about two feet aſunder, and of ſuch a length as, when driven ſufficiently deep, to leave the upper part of them on a level with the top of the pier-head. A row of theſe piles being placed in the front, another row muſt be driven cloſe to the pier-head, and a range to form each end. The front and back rows muſt be ſtrongly fixed or locked together by timber, framed acroſs and keyed, and the piles at the ends in the ſame manner, ſo that the whole may be ſufficiently ſtrong to confine the body of water contained in it, and to withſtand the action of the ſea againſt it. The front part of the reſervoir, and the end next the ſea, muſt be ſupplied with a number of blocks or pieces of timber, about twelve inches ſquare framed between the piles from the bottom to the top, to be fluſh or ſquare with the inſide of the piles, for valves to ſhut againſt: theſe blocks muſt be placed about a foot aſunder, by which openings will be formed between the piles, of about two feet wide by one foot deep. To each of theſe ſpaces, a valve muſt be fixed, opening inwards, freely to admit the water, when the waves drive againſt the reſervoir; and then, by cloſing when the wave retires, prevent the water from returning. The bottom of this reſervoir muſt be made water-tight, that part only excepted, which communicates with a tunnel, which is made of proper dimenſions to convey the water from the reſervoir to the upper part of the harbour. This tunnel muſt be fixed along by the inſide of the pier-head cloſe to the ground, and filled with a number of ſluices about ten feet diſtant from each other. In cleanſing a dry-harbour, the perſon employed to ſuperintend the buſineſs muſt at high water open the ſluice next above the waters edge; and when the ſea runs high, the next below it (for the water in the tunnel will, by the action of the waves on the reſervoir, be conſiderably higher than the tide itſelf, or level of the water in the harbour: and the current from the ſluice will drive the ſoil it meets with into the water); and as the tide ebbs he muſt open another ſluice, and then another, and ſo on: this proceſs will ſcour from each part of the harbour along the head in ſucceſſion, a quantity of ſoil proportioned to the height of the tide, and of the water driven into the reſervoir.

The next thing deſcribed in this ſpecification is an horizontal windmill. Then a machine for pecking up rocks under water, ſo as to open or aſſiſt in making a navigation. The peckers may be fixed by different machinery to work by the motion of the veſſel; but in caſes where the veſſel has no motion, the peckers may be worked by a roller having a number of cogs about three fourths of the way round it, for another ſet of cogs fixed to the pecking bars to work into. On the turning of the roller, the bar is raiſed up till it comes to that part of the roller where there are no cogs, when it frees itſelf and drops down with velocity to peck the ſtone. Theſe rollers may be put in motion by manual labour, horſes, wind, or water, and may be worked with different machinery.

A ſhifting keel to aſſiſt ſhips, hoys, barges, &c. going to the windward; and a lighter for ſcouring away bars, &c. are repreſented by plates, and deſcribed in

Mr. Hooper's specification. To these are likewise added improvements upon a water-wheel for raising water; and another with a tunnel for scouring away sand or loose soil, for getting a ship off the sand or main.

MR. JAMES ROBERTS'S, *and* GEORGE CATHERY'S (SOUTHAMPTON) *for completely and effectually eradicating* SMUT *from* WHEAT.

This invention consists in mixing the smutty wheat with lime made from stone, or white or grey chalk. The lime, when slack, is to be sifted through a fine sieve, and then mixed well with the wheat, in proportion to the degree of smut, from one to two bushels to a load of five quarters; it is then to be passed through a machine; in general once will be sufficient to make the wheat fit for the miller; but, if intended for sale, it will frequently be necessary to pass the wheat through the machine twice, and in some cases three times. The machine is made of wire, with brushes within, upon the same principle as those in common use for dressing flour, only that the wire is stronger and coarser.

Wheat, we are told, cleansed by this invention, will produce flour of as good a quality and value as flour made from wheat of the best growth.

MR. JAMES BEVAN'S (CASTLE-STREET) *for Methods of applying* MACHINERY *for the Purposes of more expeditiously striking or sticking Mouldings, and for grooving and excavating Wood in every Manner now usually performed by any Kind of* PLANE.

These operations are to be performed by the planes or other instruments now used for similar purposes, or with such alterations as are necessary to adapt them to the machinery. They may be used either singly or combined in any number, according to the width of the boards to be worked at once, and according to the nature of the work to be done. The instruments are made to pass horizontally over the material, in the direction of the mouldings, &c. by a connecting rod or shaft communicating at one end with the instruments, and at the other end with the machinery, capable of affording a reciprocating motion.

The machinery may consist of a crank; whose radius must be nearly half the length of the required stroke, and must be regulated accordingly, which may be affected by the arm of the crank, passing through a mortise in a strong box fixed on an axis, and sliding in the said box to any required length, where it must be fixed by strong screws, the axis being turned by manual exertion, by horses, water, steam, or any other power, and having its motion regulated by a fly-wheel. For this part of the machine Mr. Bevan lays no claim to an exclusive privilege, but he thought it necessary to describe it as an example of a simple method of giving a reciprocating motion.

The drawings annexed to this specification exhibit side and end views of the box or frame containing the planes or other instruments, with the proper apparatus; likewise an horizontal and a vertical section of the same. From these and the description, which is very appropriate, the whole plan of the patentee will be readily understood.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

### *Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

**** Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

A LITERARY treasure of considerable value will shortly be presented to the public. It consists of the entire and unpublished Correspondence, and of various Miscellaneous Works, of "the Shakespeare of Novel Writing," SAMUEL RICHARDSON. The recent decease of his last surviving daughter, Mrs. Anne Richardson, of Stratford in Suffolk, is the cause of these valuable relics being given to the world, after being locked up in possession of the family for upwards of forty years. As the correspondence chiefly related to living characters, Mr. Richardson enjoined in his last illness that his posthumous papers might not be published "during the life-time of his daughters, unless either of them should by accident be reduced in circumstances, when he trusted the publication would

would prove a fortune to them;" and under this impression he actually arranged and corrected great part for the press. The death of his last daughter having now removed the force of the above injunction, his grandsons, the Rev. SAMUEL CROWTHER, rector of Christchurch, London, and PHILIP DITCHER, Esq. of Wimpole-street, have disposed of the manuscripts, in behalf of the various branches of the family, to Mr. PHILLIPS, of St. Paul's Church-yard, and they will immediately be published in five or six elegant volumes, accompanied with suitable embellishments. The Life and Literary Character of Mr. Richardson will be prefixed by Mrs. BARBAULD, who will superintend the publication.

N. B. As it is possible, that some of the representatives of Mr. Richardson's literary correspondents may be in possession of Letters and other MSS. which may assist the intended publication, Mr. Phillips earnestly invites the loan of all such papers as soon as possible.

Mr. PORSON has, we learn, put two others of the Plays of Euripides to the press, the Hippolytus Coronatus and Alcestes. He is also superintending an edition of Herodotus, in seven volumes, 12mo. now printing in Edinburgh.

The Rev. Mr. ESMSLEY has the care of a new edition of Thucydides, which is also printing at Edinburgh.

A General Officer, whose name is dear to the public, having addressed, while on foreign service, a Series of Letters to his Son, who was on the point of entering the army, has been prevailed on to permit their publication; and this valuable system of military and popular ethics, will speedily make its appearance under the title of *The Military Mentor*. Perhaps no work was ever written which was so completely calculated to produce in the same person the qualifications of the accomplished gentleman and the gallant officer.

Lord GRENVILLE is printing a small volume of letters, which the late Earl of Chatham sent to his nephew, the father of the present Lord Camelford.

The Paradise Regained, prepared for the press by the late T. WARTON, supposed to have been lost, has been discovered among the papers of his deceased brother, and will be made use of in the next edition of Milton. The notes are said to display the usual taste and acumen of their eminent author.

Mr. RICHARD TWISS, author of travels in Portugal and Spain, Ireland, France, &c. has invited subscriptions to a new work, in one volume, 4to. which he intends to publish, under the title of Miscellanies, consisting of Essays, Tales, &c. translated and imitated from several languages; with other pieces, on various subjects. The subscriptions are one guinea, to be paid at the time of subscribing.

The Rev. J. GRANT, of Warrington, will publish, in a few days, an Enquiry into the present State of Friendly Societies, having a reference principally to Mr. Rose's Act for enabling them to new-model their Regulations.

The conductors of charity schools in different parts of the country, who have been disappointed in their supply of copies of the "Manual of Religious Knowledge," are informed, that a new and large edition is now in the press, and will be ready for delivery early in spring. It is, therefore, requested, that the conductors of schools, who make use of the book, will address a letter to the Rev. J. GRANT, Warrington, or to Mr. HENRY POTTER, Ormskirk, specifying the number of copies they shall want, that the edition may not again fall short of the demand.

In the course of a few months will be published a new and complete set of Tables for readily computing the Longitude of Places from Lunar Observations, according to a new and accurate method, by the Rev. JAMES ANDREW, of Woolwich Common.

A second edition, enlarged and improved, is in the press, of Mr. EDWARD VALPY's "Elegantiæ Latinæ; or, Rules and Exercises, illustrative of elegant Latin Style, intended for the use of the higher Classes of Grammar Schools."

Sir HENRY ENGLEFIELD, Bart. F.R. and A.S.S. has in the press a second edition of his much admired Walk through Southampton.

The congregation assembling at Call-lane, Leeds, have united to request that their minister, the Rev. JOSEPH BOWDEN, would favour them with a volume of his Sermons, adapted to the Use of Families. He has complied, and it is in the press, and will shortly be published.

The Bard of Avon, whose works have so often issued from the press, in every possible form, is still to meet the public eye in a new form. A literary gentleman, well known by his various useful publications, has projected a new edition, under the title of "The Lady's Shakspeare;" and

and there can be little doubt, from the editor's experience, but that the plan will deserve the patronage of that sex, for whose use the work is designed.

The Life of Monsieur Florian, whose works are justly esteemed as the models of elegant writing, is translated from the French of his friend M. ROSNY by Mr. BYERLEY, and will make its appearance early in the present month, embellished with several engravings, executed in a very superior style.—This Life has already appeared in the Monthly Magazine.

A Clerical Kalendar; or, Annual Register of the Ecclesiastical Establishment in England and Wales, will be published in the present year; comprizing correct and authentic lists of, 1. The Bishops and their respective Appointments. 2. The Dignitaries in each Diocese, and their several Benefices. 3. The Beneficed Clergy in the different Dioceses, with their Patrons, and Value of their Livings. 4. The Spiritual Officer of each Diocese. 5. The Memoirs of the Lower Houses of Convocation. And, 6, Correct Notices of the Ecclesiastical Appointments of the preceding Year.

A Translation of Florian's Pastoral Romance, by Miss HIGHLEY, is in the press, and will be published, with three elegant engravings, in the course of the present month.

Mr. H. WHITFIELD, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and author of the Christmas Holidays, and Black Monday, a poem, has in the press a novel, in two volumes, entitled "A Picture from Life; or, the History of Emma Tankerville and Sir Henry Moreton," which will be published early in the present month.

Mrs. GOOCH has in the press a novel, entitled Sherwood Forest.

Professor ROBISON, of Edinburgh, has in the press a work on Mechanical Philosophy, containing the substance of his lectures.

Mr. MALKIN is about to publish an Account of a Tour through Wales.

The second volume of Mr. BAROW's Travels into the Interior of Southern Africa, will shortly be published.

The same gentleman intends, at no distant period, to announce the Account of his Travels in China.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Glasgow, is now printing a Collection of his Miscellaneous Works.

Dr. HILL, of Edinburgh, has committed to the press a copious Treatise on the Synonims of the Latin Language.

Principal PLAYFAIR, of St. Andrew's, author of a System of Chronology in the year 1784, will soon publish an extensive work on Ancient and Modern Geography.

Dr. ADAM, Rector of the High School, is now printing a Latin Dictionary, on which he has bestowed the labour of many years. It is intended for general use, and is expected to supersede every other of the same description.

A volume of Sermons, by the late Dr. DRUMMOND, Archbishop of York, together with a Biographical Sketch, written by his son, the Rev. Mr. HAY DRUMMOND, is in the press.

An Historical Memoir of the Revival of the Drama in Italy, by Mr. WALKER, of Dublin; and an edition of the Poems ascribed to Ossian, accompanied with Annotations, by Mr. BEAUFORD, another Irish gentleman, will speedily issue from the press of Mundell, of Edinburgh.

Mr. WARBURTON's Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military, History, of Dublin, will soon be sent to the press.

Captain BROUGHTON's Account of his Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean, with Charts, will speedily be published.

The office of Principal of the University of Glasgow, has lately been filled by Dr. TAYLOR, successor to the late Dr. Archibald Davidson.

Besides the usual lectures at the Royal Institution, five new courses will be delivered this year;—on Belles Lettres, by the Rev. Mr. HEWLET;—on Ancient and Modern Architecture, by the Rev. Mr. CROWE, Public Orator of the University of Oxford;—on Botany, by Dr. SMITH, President of the Linnean Society;—and on Painting, by Mr. OPIE. The public experiments on Chemistry will commence on the 3d of March.

On Tuesday, the 14th of February, the following gentlemen, after a very sharp contest, were elected Vice Presidents of the Society for the Promotion of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, viz. Richard Clarke, Esq. Chamberlain of the City, 204.—Sir Robert Peale, bart. M.P. 202.—Nathaniel Conant, Esq. 181.—Doctor Richard Powell, 178.—Thomas Rowcroft, Esq. Alderman, 158.

Dr. WOLLASTON has discovered a new and very improved method of making spectacle glasses, they are convex on the exterior surface, and concave within. The section of those for long-sighted persons will assume the form of a meniscus or crescent, and those adapted for short-sight will have their principal curvature on

on the concave side. The opportunity afforded by these glasses of *looking round* at various objects, it is thought, may not improperly be expressed by the name of *Periscopic* spectacles.

Mr. R. Winter, of Red Cross Wharf, London Bridge, has, from the observations made by Ptolemy, A.D. 130, December 13, and by Cassini, Flamstead, Hornsby, Maskelyne, Bradley, and Mayer, during the two last centuries, calculated the length of the solar year to be 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 47 seconds, and that of the sidereal year will be 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, 14 seconds.

Mr. Chenevix has constructed a new Wind-furnace, the sides of which are inverted instead of being perpendicular, so that the hollow space is pyramidical. The surface at the bottom is thirteen inches square, that at top only eight, and the perpendicular height is seventeen inches. This form appears to Mr. C. to unite the following advantages:—1. A great surface is exposed to the air, which, having an easy entrance, rushes through the fuel with great rapidity. 2. The inclined sides act in some measure as reverberating surfaces; and 3. The fuel falls of itself, and is always in close contact with the crucible placed near the grate.

The cultivation of the annual sunflower is recommended to the notice of the public, as possessing the advantages of furnishing abundance of agreeable fodder for cattle in their leaves. When in flower, bees flock to them from all quarters to gather honey. The seed is valuable in feeding sheep, pigs, and other animals: it produces a striking effect on poultry, as occasioning them to lay more eggs; and the dry stalks burn well, the ashes affording a considerable quantity of alkali.

The Emperor of all the Russias has founded an University, on a very comprehensive and liberal scale, in Lithuania, for the Cultivation and Diffusion of the Arts and Sciences in that Part of the Empire. —Mr. Fletcher Campbell, a Scotch gentleman of considerable note as well as talents and accomplishments, has, on commission, been beating up, as it were, for recruits at Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and Glasgow, to fill the new professorships. It may easily be imagined, which is in fact the case, that in a country where learning is so common, and the young men, from temper as well as necessity, so adventurous, Mr. Fletcher's labours have not been in vain.

The celebrated Piazzi is said to have discovered another new planet.

The Chinese characters, cut in wood, which had lain above sixty years in the National Library at Paris, have been lately transferred to the Printing Office of the Republic, for the use of Dr. Hagar. Before their removal, they were counted by a Commissary of the Library and a Commissary of the Printing Office; and the number of them was found to amount to 86,417. They are contained in 236 boxes; and M. de la Rue, one of the above-mentioned commissaries, is classing them according to the 214 elementary signs, and arranging them in a cabinet appropriated to that purpose. In the mean time, Dr. Hagar has written a Catalogue and Description of the Rare Chinese Coins in the National Cabinet, which, it is expected, will soon be printed.

M. Langles is employed upon an edition of the Arabic Original of the Travels of two Mahometans to China, of which Renaudot published a French Translation at Paris in 1718, but the learned then doubted of the existence of the original. M. Langles intends to enrich his edition with numerous annotations.

Don Rafaelle, a learned Maronite, from Cairo, has been appointed assistant to M. de Sacy, as Professor of the Arabic Language in Paris.

M. Titsingh, formerly Dutch Ambassador to the courts of China and Japan, has presented to the National Library in Paris a part of the Japanese books, which he had collected during his residence in that country.

M. de la Tour, a wealthy bookseller in Paris, who had for many years carried on an epistolary correspondence with the Missionaries in China, and received from them a great number of curiosities from that country, has lately printed a Description of his Cabinet, and various Articles of Intelligence relative to China. The remainder of his numerous MSS. have been put into the hands of the Abbé Grosier, who is preparing, from them, for the press an improved and enlarged edition of the "Description Générale de la Chine," which hitherto formed the thirteenth volume of the "Histoire Générale" of Father Moilla. The natural history of China, with which we have hitherto had but an imperfect acquaintance, will in particular be enriched by these materials.

M. Chevenix,

M. CHENEVIX, in a letter, dated Dresden, observes, that DES COSTILS dissolves raw platina in nitro-muriatic acid, and precipitates it by muriate of ammonia at several times. The first portions are yellow, the last redder. He reduces the red precipitate, and obtains an alloy. He exposes this alloy to a current of oxygen, and a blue oxide is volatilized; pure platina remains behind. The blue sublimate is the oxide of his new metal.

A new vegetable salt, containing a new acid, has been discovered by KLAPROTH. It consists of a saline mass, excluded from the trunk of the white mulberry, *morus alba*, *L.* on the surface of the bark; it has the appearance of a coating, in little granulous drops of a yellowish and blackish brown.

Professor SPALDING has just published a second volume of his edition of the Institutes of Quintillian.

SCHWEIGHÆUSER has lately published two new volumes of Athenæus, one of the text and the other of notes.

Professor HEYNE has in the press a new edition of Virgil, intended chiefly for schools; it will be comprised in four small volumes.

A new edition of the Argonautics of Orpheus has been lately published, with notes, by SCHNEIDER.

BECK is preparing for the press, a new edition of Sophocles, in three volumes, quarto; it is expected to be ready for publication at the end of the present year.

From an official account of Louisiana, we learn, that there exists, about 1000 miles up the Missouri, and near that river, a mountain of salt, 180 miles long, and forty-five in width. It is composed of solid rock-salt, without any trees or even shrubs on it. Salt springs are very numerous beneath the surface of the mountain.

Some French chemists have discovered platina to be a compound substance, containing, besides platina, a blue oxide of some new metal, *tellurium*, *chronium*, and a black powder unknown.

C. F. REINHARD, of Strasburgh, has obtained a patent for his new method of printing musical notes with solid plates. These stereotypes differ from Didot's, who sets up moveable types to form a matrix, whereas Reinhard requires no intermediate matrix, but sets up directly with moveable matrices: a process at once simple, certain and unexpensive. M. Reinhard by printing with two colours has likewise succeeded in imitating written music with more effect than can be done by means of engraved plates.

An excellent regulation has lately been published in Holland, which prevents ignorant quacks from selling their poisons, and tampering with the constitutions of their infatuated patients.

Professor WIBORG, of Copenhagen, has invented a machine for weighing corn, by means of which the quality may be discovered from its weight.

The Society of Domestic Economy at Copenhagen has offered a prize of 100 rix dollars for the best answer to the question—What is the best process for converting bones into nutritive food?

M. WOLF, of Turnau, in Bohemia, has discovered a peculiar kind of vitreous matter, which is obtained from a blackish basaltes, found in abundance at Buchberg, in Bohemia. When this stone is laid in the glass-furnace, it becomes fluid in eight hours time, so that snuff-boxes, candlesticks, &c. of the most approved form, may be cast with it. It is more fluid than fused glass, and therefore cannot be blown like that substance, but may, however, be drawn into coarse threads and bars. When cold, it becomes harder than glass, and is not so easily ground and cut. In casting it, the mass strongly adheres to iron moulds; to prevent which inconvenience, they must be made of brass. It likewise corrodes the smelting-pots more than glass; it may, however, be used instead of manganese, as an addition to the latter, which it colours.

In the circle of Littau, in East Prussia, about twelve miles from the Baltic, a piece of amber was lately found in digging a drain to a meadow; the greatest length of it was thirteen inches and a quarter, and its greatest breadth eight inches and a half. It contains 318 Rhineland cubic inches, and weighs fifteen pounds, fifteen ounces and three quarters, so that it considerably exceeds in size and weight the piece of amber in the King of Spain's Cabinet of Natural History at Madrid, which weighs eight pounds, and has been esteemed the largest piece hitherto either found on the sea-shore, or dug out of the ground. A dealer offered 3000 dollars for this curious specimen; but, all the amber found in Prussia being the property of the sovereign, the King has ordered it to be deposited in the Cabinet of Minerals at Berlin, allowing, however, 1000 dollars to the proprietor of the estate where it was found.

The *Depot Militaire* at Paris has lately published, in two volumes, octavo, with a map, a *Notice Descriptive de l'Angleterre, l'Ecosse, et l'Irlande*, containing particular information (chiefly from English works) relative

relative to the situation of places, the sources and courses of rivers, the roads, the population, soil, productions, manufactures, and trade of Great Britain and Ireland; for the use of the army of Invaders!

M. Regnier has invented a new thermometer, the tube and graduation of which are the same as in common thermometers, the mounting only exhibits a new arrangement proper for rendering it serviceable in agriculture and the arts. The cane, containing this thermometer, is about three feet four inches in length. The socket is of copper; it forms a long ferrule, which preserves the glass cylinder, containing the liquid of the thermometer. The socket is pierced with several small holes, through which the fluid enters when the end of the cane is plunged into it. The iron end of the cane, which rests upon the ground, is supported at the extremity of a socket by a spring that yields when the end of the cane rests upon hard substances; by this contrivance, the thermometer is equally preserved from shocks on every kind of ground. Another spring, placed over the bulb of the thermometer, yields when too much weight is borne upon the cane. The upper part of the cane is terminated by a ball of cork, covered with Morocco leather; the elasticity of the cork keeps the thermometer from breaking, if the cane be accidentally dropped. In the center of this cane a cavity is made, in which the tube of the thermometer is fixed, and half of its circumference towards the top opens by a hinge, for the purpose of making observations, when the liquid of the tube is seen, and the scale graduated upon ordinary principles. The thermometer is extremely useful,

1. To ascertain and to compare, at a certain depth, the temperature of sown land, when the surface is hard and frozen.

2. To estimate the heat of haystacks, which frequently take fire before the farmer is aware.

3. To compare the heat of garden beds.

4. To find out the state of fermenting liquors.

5. For every kind of operation in which the heat of coppers is regulated to a certain degree.

6. As an agreeable companion in country walks, to those who wish to ascertain and compare the temperature of different springs and streams, or other similar purposes.

A new mechanical pulley has lately been constructed, so that a weight may be raised, without running any risk of the cord slipping, or the pulley turning round, so that it remains suspended without danger. The body of the pulley is a cylinder of the diameter that would have been given to the groove, and the same thickness as a common pulley. This cylinder is fixed into an arm, which has two pivots; to each side of this arm is fastened a small piece of wood, of sufficient diameter to form, above the cylinder, a narrow passage, the sides of which are of such a height as to contain the cord. These pieces project, and have grooves, which begin at a certain distance from the center, and proceed to the circumference; and, on their inner surface, they are made rough, that they may the better hold the cord. A kind of fork, moveable on pivots, is continually pressed by a spring against the two pieces of wood, so that each of its teeth enters the grooves made in them; but, when the cord is pulled the usual way, the fork is no obstacle to the motion of the pulley, but the moment it is let loose, the fork, pressing by the effect of the spring against the projecting pieces of the wood, prevents it from slipping, while the pulley itself is stopped by the teeth of the fork that fix themselves into the grooves. A lever serves upon occasion to remove the springs, and prevent their action.

M. Esmark, Member of the Norwegian Council of Mines at Kongsberg, has, in a late tour in Norway, made many interesting experiments in order to determine the boundary line of vegetation, and of the unmelting of the snow. Of the mountains which he ascended for this purpose, the highest is Schneehütten, which, according to his observations, rises rather more than 8000 Rhineland feet above the level of the sea. It is covered with eternal snow, and, at a place where the snow had tumbled down, twenty five layers of it might be distinguished, each of them with a rind of ice. The uppermost layer, which has a wave-like shape, was, in the hollows of the snow-waves, weaker, and of an amethyst colour; which appearance has likewise been observed in the Alps. Where the rays of the sun fall in an oblique direction towards the north and north-east, the boundary line of the snow is as low as 3000 feet above the surface of the sea; but, towards the south and west, where the heat of the sun is more powerful, it is only at the height of 7000 feet above the level of the sea that the snow is found never to thaw. The highest parts, which M. Esmark climbed, consisted of a stone composed of quartzore and micaceous particles, except Mount Tromfieldet, betwixt Tönftel and Foldalen, the summit of which consists of a hitherto

a hitherto non-defcript kind of ftone, which is a mixture of feldfpath and fchillerfpath, at an elevation of nearly 4500 feet above the level of the fea. This kind of ftone is fo powerfully magnetical, that it changed the direction of the needle at the diftance of four feet. It will take a very fine polifh, and, with refpect to colour, fomewhat refembles the Labrador ftone. The boundary of vegetation in Norway differs in different places, as do likewife the kinds of trees and plants, which are capable of bearing a greater or lefs degree of cold. At the height of 3000 feet, fome of the better forts of fruit trees thrive, and are productive. The pitch-pine (*pinus picea* LIN.) bears a greater degree of cold in Norway than the fir (*pinus abies* LIN.), the latter thriving only at the height of 2000 feet, which the former is found at an elevation of 3000 feet above the level of the fea; the birch likewife thrives at that height: but, at a greater height, Mr. Efmark met with no other vegetable productions, except the *betula nana*, fome falices, and the juniper bufh, which, however, do not thrive at a greater elevation than 3200 feet above the level of the fea. Barley and oats will indeed grow at the elevation of from 1500 to 1800 feet, but only in fheltered valleys. At an elevation of from 1200 to 1300 feet, the night-froft does frequently great injury to the young crops.

# PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

## ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

ONE of the moft important papers prefented to this learned body during the year 1803, was Major Mudge's account of the meafurement of an arch of the meridian, extending from Dunmofe, in the ifle of Wight, latitude 50° 37′ 8″ to Clifton in Yorkfhire, latitude 53° 27′ 31″ carried on in the years 1800, 1801, and 1802. Mr. Mudge was led to felect Dunmofe for one of the extremities of his line, as obfervations made there, in conjunction with others at Greenwich, would enable him to make corrections of the latitudes of places given in papers formerly printed in the Tranfactions of this Society. Befides, by this, he had the means of afcertaining the diftance of the Royal Obfervatory from the northern to the fouthern end of the line, and confequently, of connecting it with the parallels of Dunkirk and Paris.

Dunmofe being fixed on, his object was to carry on the triangles, as nearly as poffible, in the direction of its meridian, felecting the ftations, fo that their fides might be properly inclined to it, and of fufficient length. The northern ftation was to be brought as near the meridian of the fouthern one as poffible, and likewife in the neighbourhood of fome open fpot of ground, proper for the meafurement of a bafe of verification. A ftation having thefe advantages was found near Clifton, a fmall village in the vicinity of Doncafter, and a level of fufficient extent for a bafe, on Milterton Carr, in the northern part of Lincolnfhire. At Clifton the direction of the meridian was obtained from numerous obfervations on the pole ftar, at the times of its greateft eaftern and weftern elongations from the meridian.

Having premifed thefe circumftances, Major Mudge gives a very accurate defcription of the Zenith Sector with which he made his obfervations; with the manner of adjufting the inftrument previoufly to ufe. The fector and obfervatory made for its reception, were firft erected in the Tower, and afterwards in the garden of the Aftronomer Royal at Greenwich, with a view of obferving the zenith diftance of certain ftars, which were afterwards to be obferved at Dunmofe, to afcertain the latitude of that ftation.

In our account of this paper we cannot follow the worthy Major in his operations, but we may obferve that he made ufe of every precaution to prevent the poffibility of error, and to obtain refults which, in future, might be depended on in all calculations.

As the meridional line fixed on by Mr. Mudge was not far eaftward from the Duke of Marlborough's obfervatory, he obtained from his Grace leave to make ufe of the obfervations he might have made at Blenheim, by which he had the means of afcertaining the lengths of the degrees on the meridian, at the middle points between Blenheim, and the two extremities of his arc. The mean zenith diftance of $\gamma$ Draconis at Blenheim, on the 1ft of January 1802, was 0° 19′ 23″ 06 fouth.

fouth. And the zenith diftance of this ftar, at the fame period, at the ftation Dunnofe, was 0° 53′ 56″.63 north. Therefore the difference of latitude between Dunnofe and Blenheim was 1° 13′ 19″.69. The latitude of Dunnofe is 50° 37′ 8″.21; that of Greenwich being taken at 51° 28′ 40″, their difference is 0° 51′ 31″.39. Hence 50° 37′ 8″.21 + 1° 13′ 19″.69 = 51° 50′ 27,″.9 muft be the latitude of Blenheim, within a fmall part of a fecond of the truth.

Mr. Mudge found the fubtenfes in the heavens, of the different parts of his terreftrial, arc as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Between Dunnofe and Clifton | 2° | 50′ | 23″.30 |
| Between Dunnofe and Arbury Hill | 1 | 36 | 19.98 |
| Between Arbury Hill and Clifton | 1 | 14 | 3.40 |
| Between Dunnofe and Greenwich | 0 | 51 | 31.39 |
| Between Greenwich and Clifton | 1 | 58 | 51.59 |
| Between Arbury Hill and Greenwich | 0° | 44′ | 48″.19 |
| Between Dunnofe and Blenheim | 1 | 13 | 19.69 |
| Between Blenheim and Clifton | 1 | 37 | 3.69 |

Taking the diftance of Blenheim Obfervatory from the perpendicular to the meridian of Dunnofe at 446458 feet (fee Philofophical Tranfactions 1800); and the parallel to the perpendicular at Dunnofe from that obfervatory, where it cuts the meridian of the former, being about $\frac{4}{10}$ of a fecond in latitude north of the latter, therefore Mr. Mudge takes the diftance of Blenheim north of Dunnofe to be 446498 feet; hence he obtains the following terreftrial arcs, from which he computes the lengths of the feveral degrees; for by dividing the terreftrial arcs by their correfponding celeftial ones, and afterwards multiplying the quotients by 3600″, we get the lengths of the degrees.

| Arcs. | Feet. | | Fathoms. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Dunnofe and Clifton | 1036337 | Therefore the length of the degrees at the middle points between thefe feveral ftations are | 60820 |
| 2. Dunnofe and Arbury Hill | 586320 | | 60864 |
| 3. Arbury-Hill and Clifton | 450017 | | 60766 |
| 4. Dunnofe and Greenwich | 313696 | | 60884 |
| 5. Greenwich and Clifton | 722641 | | 60794 |
| 6. Arbury-Hill and Greenwich | 272624 | | 60849 |
| 7. Dunnofe and Blenheim | 446498 | | 60890 |
| 8. Blenheim and Clifton | 589839 | | 60769 |

Taking the latitude of Greenwich at 51° 28′ 40″ from the feveral arcs now given, the latitudes of their middle points are readily found; and, with the lengths of the degrees, when properly arranged, will ftand as follows:

| | Latitude of middle points. | Fathoms. |
|---|---|---|
| Arbury Hill and Clifton — | 52° 50′ 29″.8 — | 60766 |
| Blenheim and Clifton — | 52 38 56.1 — | 60769 |
| Greenwich and Clifton — | 52 28 5.7 — | 60794 |
| Dunnofe and Clifton — | 52 2 19.8 — | 60820 |
| Arbury Hill and Greenwich — | 51 51 4.1 — | 60849 |
| Dunnofe and Arbury-Hill — | 51 35 18.2 — | 60864 |
| Blenheim and Dunnofe — | 51 13 18.2 — | 60890 |
| Dunnofe and Greenwich — | 51 2 54.2 — | 60884 |

From this meafurement it appears, that the length of a degree on the meridian in latitude 52° 2′ 20″ is 60820 fathoms, fuppofing the whole arc fubtending an angle of 2° 50′ 23″.38 in the heavens, and a diftance of 1036337 feet on the furface of the earth.

The length of the degree at the middle point (51° 35′ 18″) between the fouthern extremity of the arc and Arbury-Hill is 60864 fathoms, which exceeds the above by 44 fathoms. But this degree, admitting the earth to be an ellipfoid, with the ratio of its axes as 229 to 230, fhould be about 10 fathoms lefs.

Mr. Mudge is, however, perfectly convinced of the general accuracy of his whole undertaking; and after carefully re-examining his books, he thinks it highly probable, that an error in the whole diftance of 197 miles, does not amount to more than 100 feet correfponding to 1″ in the amplitude of the whole arc, or even to half that quantity.

From the late operations of the French Academicians it appears that the meridional diftance between Dunkirk and Barcelona is 3527921 feet; the diftance between Dunkirk and Paris is 133758 feet; and the diftance between Paris and Green- wich

wich is 963954 feet; therefore the distance between Greenwich and Dunkirk is 830196 feet. The distance between Greenwich and Clifton is 722641 feet; hence, 4411968 feet is the meridional distance between Clifton and Barcelona. The latitude of Barcelona is 41° 21′ 48″.8, that of Greenwich is 51° 28′ 40″, and if to the latter we add 1° 58′ 51″.59, the arc between Clifton and Greenwich, we shall get 53° 27′ 31″.59, for the latitude of Clifton; hence the difference of latitude between Barcelona and Clifton is 12° 5′ 42″.79, something more than the 30th part of the whole circumference of the earth. With this difference of latitude, and the above-mentioned distance, we find the mean length of a degree on the earth's surface in latitude 47° 24′ to be 60795 fathoms. The latitude of Paris is 48° 50′ 15″, which, compared with that of Clifton, gives 4° 37′ 16″.59 for the difference between their parallels. The meridional distance is 1686595 feet; hence 60825 fathoms is the length of the degree in latitude 51° 9′.

By way of appendix to this valuable paper is subjoined Tables of the bearings of the principal stations in the counties of Essex, Suffolk, Kent, &c. from the parallels to the meridian of Greenwich, and their distances from that meridian. Also a Table of the latitudes and longitudes of the preceding stations and objects referred to the meredian of Greenwich. The accuracy of these tables may undoubtedly be depended upon, and, as in the latter, the numbers are carried even to decimal parts of seconds, they will be a valuable addition to our topographical knowledge.

In the Philosophical Transactions for the year 1801, Mr. Knight has recorded some experiments on trees, from which he inferred, that their sap, having been absorbed by the bark of the root, is carried up by the alburnum, or white wood, of the root, the trunk, and the branches; that it passes through what are there called the central vessels, into the succulent part of the annual shoot, the leaf-stalk, and the leaf; and that it returns to the bark, through the returning vessels of the leaf-stalk. In a paper lately communicated by the same gentleman to this society, his principal object is to point out the causes of the descent of the sap through the bark, and the consequent formation of wood. These causes appear to be gravitation, motion communicated by winds or other agents, capillary attraction, and probably something in the conformation of the vessels themselves, which render them better calculated to carry fluids in one direction than another.

Mr. Knight begins with the leaf, from which, he assumes, all the descending fluids in the tree are derived. While the efforts which plants always make to turn the upper surfaces of their leaves to the light, have induced naturalists to conclude, that each surface has a totally distinct office, Mr. Knight has detailed a number of experiments to support that conclusion. From these he infers, that in the vine the perspiratory vessels are confined to the *under* surface of the leaf, and that they, like the cutaneous lymphatics of the animal economy, are probably capable of absorbing moisture when the plant is in a state to require it. The *upper* surface seems, from the position it assumes, either formed to absorb light, or to operate by the influence of that body; and if any thing exhale from it, it is probably vital air, or some other permanently elastic fluid. It is known, that perpendicular shoots grow with greater vigour than others, and Mr. Knight imputes it, from some experiments, to a more perfect and rapid circulation.

To prove the effects of motion on the circulation of the sap, he selected a number of young seedling apple-trees, whose stems were about an inch in diameter. By means of stakes and bandages of hay, not so tightly bound as to impede the progress of any fluid within the trees, he deprived the roots and lower parts of the stems of several trees of all motion, to the height of three feet from the ground, leaving the upper parts of the stems and branches in their natural state. In the succeeding summer much new wood accumulated, in the parts which were kept in motion by the wind, but the lower parts of the stems and roots increased very little in size. Removing the bandages from one of these trees, he fixed a stake in the ground, about ten feet distant from the tree on the east side of it, and attached the tree to the stake, at the height of six feet, leaving it liberty to move towards the north and south, but in no other direction. Thus circumstanced, the diameter of the tree from north to south, in that part of its stem which was most exercised by the wind, exceeded that in the opposite direction, in the following autumn, in the proportion of 13 to 11.

Hence we see the means which nature employs to adapt the forms of its vegetable productions to every situation in which

which art or accident may deposit them. If a tree be placed in a high and exposed situation, the new matter which it generates will be deposited chiefly in the roots and lower parts of the trunk, and its growth will be low and sturdy, and well calculated to resist the heavy gales to which its situation constantly exposes it.

When a tree is wholly deprived of motion, by being trained to a wall, or when a large tree has been deprived of its branches; it often becomes unhealthy, and not unfrequently perishes, owing to the stagnation of the descending sap under the rigid cincture of the lifeless external bark. In proof of this he pared away this bark from some very old pear and apple trees, and more wood was generated in the old trunks, within two years after this operation, than in the preceding twenty years; which he attributes to the facility of communication which has been restored between the leaves and the roots, through the inner bark for he has frequently observed that, wherever the bark has been most reduced, the greatest quantity of wood has been deposited.

Although Mr. Knight supposes that capillary attraction and a certain conformation of the vessels of the bark are causes of the descent of the sap towards the root, yet he considers gravitation as the most extensive and active cause of motion, in the descending fluids of trees: and he sees a reason why it should necessarily be so; for if the sap passed and returned as freely in the horizontal and pendent branches, as in the perpendicular branch, the growth of each would be equally rapid, the former would soon extend too far from its point of suspension at the trunk of the tree, and thence must inevitably perish, by the compound ratio in which the powers of destruction, compared with those of preservation, would increase.

The principal office of the horizontal branches, according to Mr. Knight, in the greatest number of trees, is to nourish and support the blossoms, and the fruit or seed; and, as these give back little or nothing to the parent-tree, very feeble powers alone are wanted in the returning system. No power at all would have been fatal; and powers sufficiently strong wholly to counteract the effects of gravitation, would probably have been, in a high degree, destructive; and it is Mr. Knight's opinion, that the formation of blossoms may, in many instances, arise from the diminished action of the returning system in the horizontal or pendent branch.

This paper contains many other curious and interesting facts on grafting, budding, &c. and we are told that an examination of the manner in which wounds in trees become covered (for they can never be said to heal) affords further proof that the medullary processes, as they are improperly called, like every other part of the wood, are generated by the bark; for whenever the surface of the alburnum is exposed but a few hours to the air, though no portion of it be destroyed, vegetation on that surface ceases for ever. New bark is gradually protruded from the sides of the wound, and thus new wood is generated. In this wood, the medullary processes are distinctly seen to take their origin from the bark, and to terminate on the lifeless surface of the old wood within the wound. The concluding part of this paper relates to the formation of buds in tuberous plants, as potatoes, &c. beneath the ground.

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## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Volume 1, of "The Beauties of Handel," in two Volumes, consisting of one hundred of his most favourite Songs, Duetts, and Trios. The whole selected, furnished with a figured accompaniment for the Piano-forte, and dedicated to His Majesty, by Joseph Corfe, gentleman of the Chapels Royal, and Organist of Salisbury.* 1l. 5s.

MR. CORFE in the present publication has catered for the lovers of Handel's Music with a taste in selection, extent of plan, and liberality of execution, that cannot fail to attach credit to himself, as well as to bring into more general notice, and promote the practice of, the finest vocal compositions of that great master. The Editor, in his advertisement to this volume, informs us, that he has availed himself of the opportunity of consulting Handel's manuscript scores; from which the harmonics in the accompanied recitatives are faithfully taken: he also properly notices, that many of the Songs having formerly been printed with the counter-tenor

tenor cliff instead of the bass; as in "*Come, come, thou Goddess*" "*Hide me from Day's garish Eye*" &c. &c. He has employed the treble and bass cliffs only; but at the same time has taken care to insert the viola part (when below) in its true place. This is an arrangement never before adopted, and will be found generally useful. The accompaniments are ably deduced, and the basses are correctly figured. The second volume is speedily to appear; and if it possesses the various merits of the first, it will compleat a highly desirable and very useful undertaking.

*Numbers* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6, *of* "*Festive Harmony,*" *consisting of Madrigals, Motets, Elegies, Glees, &c. from the Works of the most eminent Composers; selected by Messrs. Sale and Page, and dedicated to the President and Members of the Glee-Club.*

This Work, the merits of which we have pledged ourselves to notice, is conducted in a style that reflects great credit on the ingenuity, taste and circumspection of the selectors. The matter is chosen and arranged with judgment. The engraving is neat, and on the whole remarkable for its accuracy; while the paper is of excellent quality. The value and classical style of the composition with which this publication is supplied will be anticipated by every one who reads in the proposals, the names of C. Wesley, Giovan Ferretti, John Danby, Thomas Weelkes, Mr. Webbe, the Earl of Mornington, Dr. Cooke, Dr. Cattcott, and the late Mr. Jonathan Battishill. Of the last-mentioned gentleman, several compositions are introduced, to which the lovers of pure melody and rich festive harmony will listen with great delight. They are selected from manuscripts in the hands of Mr. Page, and form some of the finest evidences of the original genius and profound science of their author. This Work, we understand, is to be comprized in six Numbers; and, judging by the contents of those which have already appeared, we venture little in asserting, that, when completed, it will form as excellent a collection of this species of vocal composition as is to be found in our English catalogues.

"*The British Fleet,*" *an Opera, as performed with unbounded applause at the Theatre Royal Covent Garden. Composed by J. Braham.*

The music of this Opera, though certainly very unequal, is, in the aggregate, worthy the talents from which it emanates. The overture is not, perhaps, to be classed with the better parts of the vocal portion of the work; but some of the airs are conceived with great taste, and possess the quality of expression in a high degree. Of these the most prominent are "*Love and Glory,*" and "*Lovely Kitty,*" which, whatever they may owe of their good effect on the *boards* to Mr. Braham's extemporaneous embellishments, are in themselves chaste, appropriate, and melodious. We cannot, however, dissemble, that the lack of acquaintance with some of the first secrets of fine composition is too often apparent; and that further study of the laws of combination and harmonical evolution will be necessary to render Mr. Braham's compositions equal to his style of vociferation. Yet, it is due to him to observe, that, considering how much of his time must have necessarily been devoted to the cultivation of his vocal powers, his present production possesses much to be admired, and strongly claims the suffrages of the musical public.

*A Collection of selected Melodies, harmonized for Voices, by Samuel Webbe, Esq. part of which have an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte.*

This Collection, which is published in Numbers, at two Shillings each, has been formed with that judgment for which the musical world has so long given Mr. Webbe full credit. The harmonization is ingenious, and the effect, for the most part, strikingly pleasing. The melodies in which Mr. Webbe has been the most eminently successful are those of "My mother bids me bind my hair," from Haydn. "The silver Moon's enamoured beams," from Battishill, and "O Nanny, wilt thou gang with me," from Carter. The whole is arranged for three Voices (a bass and two sopranos); and the Work, we doubt not, will prove highly acceptable to those who are attached to social harmony.

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species

ſpecies of compoſition, as well by its general contrivance, as the happy caſt of the accompanying parts. The *rondo* and the *toccata finale* are pleaſantly conceived, and form to each other that agreeable relief neceſſarily reſulting from the combination of *taſte* and *experience*.

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This fine, though ſhort poem, has exercited the talents of various compoſers, but without inſpiring very extraordinary energies. However, among thoſe who have attempted it with moſt ſucceſs, may be named the late Mr. Jackſon of Exeter, and the author of the muſic now before us. If the melody ſometimes wants force, it is yet ſmooth and pleaſant; and the expreſſion, though not always, perhaps, ſufficiently animated, is never falſe. In the movement given to "The World recedes," we could have wiſhed that Mr. Gueſt had contrived to mark the break in the ſenſe at the word *eyes* in the ſecond line, and not to connect the firſt *ſix* with the two *laſt* ſyllables of that line, which in *meaning* attach themſelves only to the third line. What we have to except to is, however, of a trivial nature: conſiderable merit pervades the compoſition, and will, we doubt not, produce credit and profit to the ingenious compoſer.

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Though little more than the operation of *arrangement* was neceſſary to the production of this ſonata, yet we cannot withhold from Mr. Janſen the juſt meed of our good opinion. The choice he has made, does credit to his taſte; and the eaſe with which the ear is led from one ſubject to another, argues a facility in this ſpecies of compilation not poſſeſſed by every muſic-*maker* of the day.

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LIST

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"DEAR SIR, *Cheapside, Feb.* 4, 1804.

"The kindness with which you have undertaken to represent my case, calls upon me to lay open to you with the utmost candour the circumstances attending it, which I will now endeavour to do as briefly as possible.

"It is above sixty years since I began to study the art of engraving, in the course of which time, besides employing that long period of life in my profession, with an industry and assiduity that would be improper in me to describe, I have laid out with my brethren, in promoting the commerce of the Fine Arts in this country, above three hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

"When I first began business, the whole commerce of prints in this country consisted in importing foreign prints, principally from France, to supply the cabinets of the curious in this kingdom. Impressed with the idea that the genius of our own countrymen, if properly encouraged, was equal to that of foreigners, I set about establing *a School of Engraving in England*, with what success, the public are well acquainted. It is perhaps at present sufficient to say, that the whole course of that commerce is changed; very few prints being now imported into this country, while the foreign market is principally supplied with prints from England.

"In effecting this favourite plan, I have not only spent a long life, but have employed near forty years of the labour of my nephew, Josiah Boydell, who has been bred to the business, and whose assistance during that period has been greatly instrumental in promoting a School of Engraving in this country. By the blessing of Providence, these exertions have been very successful; not only in that respect, but in a commercial point of view; for the large sums I regularly received from the Continent, previous to the French Revolution, for impressions taken from the numerous plates engraved in England, encouraged me to attempt also *an English School of Historical Painting*.

"I had observed with indignation, that the want of such a school had been long made a favourite topic of opprobrium against this country by foreign writers on national taste. No subject therefore could be more appropriate for such a national attempt, than England's inspired poet and great painter of nature, Shakespeare; and I flatter myself the most prejudiced foreigner must allow, that the Shakespeare Gallery will convince the world, that Englishmen want nothing but the fostering hand of encouragement to bring forth their genius in this line of art. I might go further, and defy any of the Italian, Flemish, or French schools, to show in so short a space of time, such an exertion as the Shakespeare Gallery: and if they could have made such an exertion, the pictures would have been marked with all that monotonous sameness which distinguishes the different schools; whereas in the Shakespeare Gallery, every artist partaking of the freedom of his country, and endowed with that originality of thinking so peculiar to its natives, has chosen his own road to what he conceived to be excellence, unshackled by the slavish imitation and uniformity that pervade all the foreign schools.

"This gallery I once flattered myself with being able to have left to that generous public, who have for so long a period encouraged my undertakings; but unfortunately for those connected with the Fine Arts, a Vandalist Revolution has arisen, which, in convulsing all Europe, has entirely extinguished, except in this happy island, all those who had the taste or the power to promote those arts; while the tyrant that at present governs France, tells that believing and besotted nation, that, in the midst of all his robbery and rapine, he is a great patron and promoter of the Fine Arts; just as if those arts that humanize and polish mankind, could be promoted by such means, and by such a man.

"You will excuse, my dear Sir, I am sure, some

some warmth in an old man on this subject, when I inform you, that this unhappy Revolution has cut up by the roots that revenue from the Continent, which enabled me to undertake such considerable works in this country. At the same time, as I am laying my case fairly before you, it should not be disguised, that my natural enthusiasm for promoting the Fine Arts, (perhaps buoyed up by success) made me improvident. For had I laid by but ten pounds out of every hundred my plates produced, I should not now have had occasion to trouble my friends or appeal to the public; but on the contrary, I flew with impatience to employ some new artist with the whole gains of my former undertakings. I see too late my error, for I have thereby decreased my ready money, and increased my stock of copper-plates to such a size, that all the printsellers in Europe could not purchase it, especially at these times, so unfavourable to the Arts.

"Having thus candidly owned my error, I have but one word to say in extenuation. My receipts from abroad had been so large, and continued so regular, that I at all times found them fully adequate to support my undertakings at home. I could not calculate on the present crisis, which has totally annihilated them. I certainly calculated on some defalcation of these receipts by a French or Spanish war, or both; but with France or Spain I carried on but little commerce—Flanders, Holland, and Germany, who, no doubt, supplied the rest of Europe, were the great marts; but alas! they are now no more. The convulsion that has disjointed and ruined the whole Continent, I did not foresee; I know no man that did. On that head, therefore, though it has nearly ruined me and mine, I can take but little blame to myself.

"In this state of things, I throw myself with confidence upon that public, who have always been but too partial to my poor endeavours, for the disposal of that which in happier days I flattered myself to have presented to them.

"I know of no means by which that can be effected just now, but by a lottery; and if the Legislature will have the goodness to grant a permission for that purpose, they will at least have the assurance of the even tenour of a long life, that it will be fairly and honourably conducted. The objects of it are my pictures, galleries, drawings, &c. which, unconnected with my copper-plates and trade, are much more than sufficient to pay, if properly disposed of, all I owe in the world.

"I hope you, my dear Sir, and every honest man, at any age, will feel for my anxiety to discharge my debts; but at my advanced age of 85, I feel it becomes doubly desirable.

"I am, dear Sir, with great regard, your obedient, and obliged servant,

"JOHN BOYDELL."

*The Lord Bishop of Carlisle. J. Hoppner, R. A. pinxt. Charles Turner sculpt.*

An admirable portrait extremely well engraved in mezzotinto.

*Lady Heathcote. J. Hoppner, R. A. pinxt. W. Ward sculpt.*

In this portrait the lady is delineated in the character of Hebe, but we do not think that Mr. Hoppner has been so successful as he usually is, especially in characters that we expect to see marked with taste in their air and attitude, for the easy and elegant representation of which he has long been deservedly admired. This figure not eminently graceful; Mr. Ward has engraved it in mezzotinto in a very good style.

*Psyche,—La Colombe Retrouvée. Sir William Beechy pinx. Caroline Watson sculp.*

Two very beautiful little prints. In the figure of Psyche, the artist, without any thing bordering upon that servile spirit of imitation which we have sometimes seen, appears to have caught a large portion of the spirit of Sir Joshua Reynolds. It reminded us of the style in which that matchless painter sometimes delineated his allegorical figures: yet, with the utmost respect for the talents and general accuracy of Sir William Beechy, we cannot help thinking the head of this figure much too infantine for the body. Both the prints are engraven with uncommon delicacy.

*Four prints designed as companions, viz.*

*Rural Repose. Wheatly del. N. Schiavonetti sculp.*

*Rural Benevolence. Zuccarelli del. J Geremia sculp.*

*Maternal Love. H. Singleton del. S. Phillips sculp.*

*Maternal Instruction. H. Singleton del. N. Schiavonetti sculp.*

These four subjects may be put in the class of *pretty decorative prints*; and of such prints there are a numerous class of admirers. They are engraved in the dotted style, in a manner so similar to each other, as to render them admirable companions.

*The late Mrs. Pope, in the character of Juliet. M. A. Shee, R. A. pinx. W. Ward sculp.*

A most fascinating and enchanting portrait of a beautiful woman; though it is nothing more than a head, and has little to do with the character of Juliet; but it is a very good portrait, and very finely engraved in mezzotinto.

*Gulliver managing his Boat before the King and Queen of Brobdignag in a Water-trough. Plate II. Gilray del. et sculp.*

Mr. Gilray's former delineation of the

King viewing Bonaparte through a telescope, illustrated by a quotation from Swift's Gulliver, we noticed in a former Retrospect. To say that this is a suitable companion to that, is giving it high praise. It is exactly applicable to the quotation from the book, abounds with whim and point, and is on the whole such a print as no man of the present day, except Mr. Gilray, could either conceive or execute.

Mr. Bromley has just finished a plate in the line manner, from a very animated design of Loutherbourg, representing the Battle of Hastings, for Bowyer's edition of Hume's History of England. In the engraving Mr. Bromley has adopted a style of uncommon vigour and spirit, exactly apposite to the subject, and has ably sustained the well-earned reputation he has acquired in this splendid work. This plate is to embellish the 57th number.

# NEW ACTS OF THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

*Being an Analysis of all Acts of General Importance, passed during the late Session of Parliament.*

## NEW INCOME ACT.

*A very full and accurate Table of the New Duties imposed by this Act, having been inserted in the last Number of the Monthly Magazine, p. 68, the Editors must refer their Readers, for further Information on the Subject, either to the Act itself, or a very correct Abstract of it inserted in Nos.* VIII. *and* IX. *of the Law-Journal, as the Limits prescribed in this extensive Miscellany for the Notice of new Legislative Enactments do not afford sufficient Room for the insertion of all the Provisions of so voluminous an Act.*

*The Editors, however, conceive it necessary to observe, for the better understanding of the Extent to which* TENANTS *are liable to be charged in respect of their Occupation, that* the Duties on Tenants, or all Dwelling houses, Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, *in the last Number,* p. 69, are, according to one of the Rules in the Act, to be charged on all Dwelling-houses and other Properties before-mentioned, EXCEPT A DWELLING-HOUSE NOT OCCUPIED WITH A FARM OF LANDS, or with a Farm of Tythes or Tiends.

"An Act to amend the Laws relating to Spiritual Persons holding of Farms; and for enforcing the Residence of Spiritual Persons on their Benefices, in England." 43 Geo. III. Cap. 84. (Passed the 7th of July, 1803.)

SPIRITUAL persons against whom no action shall have been brought under the Act, 21 Hen. VIII. c. 13, intituled "*Spiritual Persons abridged from having Pluralities of Livings, and from taking of Ferms,*" are indemnified; and contracts which would be good after passing this Act, are to be valid, notwithstanding that Act. § 1.

Persons sued under the recited Act, may apply to the court, if sitting, or to a judge, if not sitting, to stay proceedings, upon payment of ten pounds in every case where a verdict shall be obtained, together with the costs: and where no verdict shall have been obtained, upon payment of the costs up to the time of application. § 2.

But such court or judge may order any suit commenced on, or subsequent to, July 1, 1801, to be discontinued without costs. § 3.

Spiritual persons may take houses, with or without orchards, gardens, &c. though not in a city, &c. and such as have not sufficient glebe, may by consent of the Bishop take Farms for the convenience of his household and hospitality only, without being subject to any penalties; but nothing herein shall authorise any non-residence. § 4.

Spiritual persons may hold estates as property, but not any farm for cultivation, unless under a lease granted on or before January 1, 1803, or by consent of the Bishop. § 5.

It shall be lawful for any spiritual person to bargain, and buy or sell again for any profit any manner of cattle or corn necessary for the occupation of any farms, that may, under this Act, be lawfully held, whithout being subject to any penalties, or provided that nothing in this Act shall extend to authorize any such spiritual person to buy or sell any cattle or corn, in person, in any market, fair, or place of public sale. § 6.

Vicars or curates may take leases of the impropriate parsonages of their parishes, without being subject to any penalties. § 7.

But in such cases in which such impropriate parsonage, rectory, or vicarage, shall

shall not have been so occupied by any spiritual person, such person shall remain liable to such penalties, unless he shall have obtained the licence of the Bishop. § 8.

Clergyman licensed or exempted from residence may occupy, where he resides, such lands as the Bishop may allow. § 9.

The 13 Eliz. c. 20, and 14, 18, c. 43, Eliz. touching ecclesiastical leases, are repealed. § 10.

But the Act is not to deprive spiritual persons of any privilege they now enjoy. § 11.

From and after the 7th July, 1803, so much of the first Act as imposes the penalty of ten pounds on any spiritual person who shall not keep residence, shall be repealed; and from and after the 7th of July, 1803, every spiritual person who shall, (without sufficient cause, and who shall not have any such licence or exemption as is in this Act mentioned) wilfully absent himself therefrom for three months together, or to be accounted at several times in one year, and make his residence at any other place, except at some other benefice of which he may be possessed, shall, when such absence shall exceed such period, and not six months, forfeit one-third of the annual value, (deducting therefrom all outgoings, except any stipend paid to any curate); and when it shall exceed six months, and not eight months, one half; when it shall exceed eight months, two-thirds; and when such absence shall have been for the whole of the year, three-fourths of such annual value; to be recovered by action in any court of record: the whole to go to the person who shall sue, together with costs. But no parsonage that hath a vicar endowed, or perpetual curate, and having no cure of souls, shall be comprehended under the name of Benefice, within this Act. § 12.

The court, in which any action shall be depending, may require the diocesan to certify the reputed annual value of benefices, &c. § 13.

No person who has resided a year, without absence for more than three months, shall be liable for any previous non-residence, unless the action be commenced before he has so resided. § 14.

No spiritual person having any office, in such manner as the same under any of the provisions of the first recited Act, or of an Act, passed in the 25 Hen. VIII. *An Act that every Judge of the High Courts may have One Chaplain beneficed with Cure*; or of another Act of 28 Hen. VIII. intituled, *The Bill for Non-residence of Spiritual Men and their Benefices*; or of another Act, in 33 Hen. VIII. intituled, *An Act for the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and others, to have Chaplains*; would exempt such spiritual persons from residence, or from the penalties in the said Acts contained for non-residence—or actually serving as a Chaplain of the House of Commons—or as Clerk of His Majesty's Closet—or as a Deputy Clerk thereof, during the time of their respective attendance—or as a Chaplain General of His Majesty's Forces, or Brigade Chaplain on Foreign Service, or Chaplain on board any of His Majesty's ships, or of His Majesty's dock-yards, or in any of His Majesty's garrisons, or Chaplain of His Majesty's corps of Artillery, during the times of attending the duties of such offices respectively, or as Chaplain to any British factory—or in the household of any British ambassador or public minister residing abroad, during the time of his actually residing in such factory or household, and performing there at all due times the duties of such his office—or as Chancellor or Vicar General, or in his absence the Principal Surrogate or Official in any ecclesiastical court of any diocese, whilst they are residing in the places where their respective offices are exercised—or as Minor Canon, or Vicar Choral, or Priest Vicar, or any such other public officer in any cathedral or collegiate church, during the times for which they may be required by the canons or local statutes thereof to reside at such cathedral or collegiate church, and actually reside and perform duty at the same—or as Deans, Sub deans, Priests, or Readers in His Majesty's Royal Chapels at St. James's and Whitehall, or as Reader in His Majesty's private chapel at Windsor or elsewhere—or as Chaplain at the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea, or Royal Military College at High Wycombe, or Teacher at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich—or Chaplains at the Royal Hospitals at Greenwich and Chelsea, or as Chaplains to the Royal Hospitals for Seamen at Haslar and Plymouth, whilst they shall respectively reside and perform the duties of their respective offices—or as a Preacher or Reader in any of the Inns of Court or at the Rolls—or as Bursar, Dean, Vice-president, or public Tutor or Chaplain, or other such public officer in any College or Hall in either of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, during the period for which he may respectively be required, by reason of any such office, to perform the

the duties of such office, and actually shall perform the duties of the same, or as public Librarian or public Registrar, or Proctor, or public Orator, or other such public officer, in either of the said Universities, during the period for which he may respectively be required, by reason thereof, to perform the duties of any such office, and actually shall perform the duties of the same, or as Fellow of any College in either of the Universities, or of Eton or Winchester College, during the time for which he may be required to reside by any charter or statute, and actually resides therein, or as Warden or Provost of Eton or Winchester College, during the time for which they may be respectively required to reside, or shall actually reside therein; or as Schoolmaster or Usher in the same, or as Schoolmaster or Usher of Westminster School, shall be liable to any pains, penalties, or forfeitures for non residence. § 15.

Persons entitled under 28 Hen. VIII. c. 13. to the privilege of non-residence till forty years old, not to be entitled to it after thirty. § 16.

No penalty to be levied against the person, where it can be recovered by sequestration of the benefice in three years. § 17.

Bishops may grant licences for non-residence, upon application by petition in writing by any spiritual per... upon such proofs as such Bishop may think necessary, if he require it, by affidavit made before any Surrogate or Master Extraordinary in Chancery, to grant in such cases as are herein-after enumerated. § 18.

And it shall be lawful for any Bishop to grant licences to any spiritual persons to reside out of the proper house of residence, or out of the parish, and within such distance therefrom, as the case may appear to such Bishop to require; if, upon the consideration of all the circumstances, such Bishop shall think the same proper, in the several cases herein-after mentioned; viz. by actual illness or infirmity of body of himself, or wife, or child—where there shall be no house of residence, or where the house shall be unfit—having in the parish any mansion belonging to himself or any relative, to reside in—any spiritual person having any benefice, of small value, and serving as a stipendiary curate elsewhere—any Master or Usher of any endowed school duly licenced by the Bishop—or the Master of any other school who now is or shall be, within one month after the 7th of July, 1803, duly licensed by the Bishop;—and also any Master or Preacher of hospitals or incorporated charitable foundation;—any person holding any endowed Lectureship, or endowed Chapelry, or endowed Preachership,—or any spiritual person having any benefice, of small value, and serving as Preacher in any proprietary chapel in cities or towns;—the Librarians of the British Museum—or of Sion College—or the trustees of Lord Crewe's Charity. But for any such licence, the party shall not pay more to the Secretary of the Bishop than ten shillings, exclusive of stamps. Also if any spiritual person applying to any Bishop for such licence, shall think himself aggrieved by the refusal thereof, he may appeal to the Archbishop of the province: but the party appealing shall give security to the Bishop for the payment of such expences as the Archbishop or his commissioners shall award. § 19.

It shall be lawful for any Bishop in any cases not before enumerated, to grant to any such spiritual person a licence to reside out of the proper house of residence, or out of the parish; and to assign, where the stipendiary Curate may be employed, such salary as he shall judge fit, according to the value of the benefice. But reasons for granting such licences are to be transmitted to the Archbishop for examination and allowance. And no licence under this Act shall be void by the death or removal of the grantor, unless revoked by the successor. Also Archbishops, in their respective dioceses, may grant licences; by whom fees may be ordered to be paid by appellants, and the costs may be recovered by sequestration. § 20.

Licences may be revoked, and none are to be in force more than two years. § 21.

Copies of licences or revocations to be filed in the registry of the diocese, and a list kept for inspection; and copies of certain licences and revocations to be transmitted to churchwardens, and publicly read at the first visitation. § 22.

A list of licences confirmed by the Archbishop, or granted in his own diocese, shall be annually transmitted to His Majesty in Council, who may revoke licences, &c. § 23.

But between the grant and revocation of a licence, it shall be deemed valid. § 24.

On or before the 25th of March, 1805, and so annually, a return shall be made to His Majesty in Council of every benefice, &c. and of the persons who shall not have resided thereon; and every non-resident, after January 1, 1804, by exemption, without licence, shall yearly notify the nature of it to the diocesan, within a certain

tain period. But a duplicate of ſuch notification may be delivered to the Regiſtrar to be filed, and his certificate ſhall be evidence of its being made. § 25.

Perſons neglecting to make notification, ſhall not be entitled to exemption. § 26.

Licence may be pleaded in bar of action, and in caſe of non-ſuit, &c. the defendant ſhall have coſts. § 27.

During the vacancy of any ſee, the power of granting licences ſhall be exerciſed by the Vicar General of the dioceſe; and during the abſence of any prelate out of the realm, or diſability from exerciſing his office, it ſhall be exerciſed by ſuch perſon as is empowered to exerciſe his general juriſdiction. § 28.

This Act is not to exempt them from eccleſiaſtical cenſure for non reſidence without licence; but to cenſure for non-reſidence not exceeding three months in one year ſhall be put in force, nor any proceedings be admitted except at the ſuit of the Biſhop or Archdeacon. § 29.

If any unlicenced perſon does not ſufficiently reſide, the Biſhop may iſſue a Monition to reſide, &c. Returns to be made to Monitions, which may be required to be upon oath. Where returns ſhall not be made, or not be ſatisfactory, the Biſhop may order reſidence; and if diſobeyed, may ſequeſter the profits of the benefice, and direct an application thereof. But an appeal may be made againſt ſequeſtrations to the Archbiſhop. § 30.

But the appellant muſt give ſecurity for payment of expences. § 30.

Perſons who ſhall return to reſidence on monition, ſhall pay the coſts. § 31.

If any perſon returning to reſidence on monition, ſhall before ſix months thereafter abſent himſelf, the Biſhop may, without monition, ſequeſter the profits of the benefice. § 32.

If a clerk ſhall continue under ſequeſtration three years, or incur three ſequeſtrations within that period, the benefice ſhall become *ipſo facto* void, and the patron entitled to preſent. § 33.

Contracts, after paſſing this Act, for letting houſes in which any ſpiritual perſons ſhall, by order of the Biſhop, be required to reſide, ſhall be void; and perſons holding poſſeſſion after the day appointed, ſhall be ſubject to forty ſhillings per day; but in caſes of contracts before paſſing this Act, not till three months after ſervice on the occupier, &c. § 34.

But no perſon liable to penalty for non-reſidence, while the tenant ſhall continue to occupy. § 35.

If an action be brought for non reſidence before iſſuing monition, ſufficient to ſatisfy penalty and coſts, ſhall be retained out of the profits of the benefice, which are ſubject to be ſequeſtered by this Act. But if, at the time of filing any monition, no action ſhall have been commenced, none ſhall be afterwards brought, &c. § 36.

No oath relating to reſidence ſhall be required of any vicar. § 37.

Act to extend to all dignities, prebends, benefices, donatives, perpetual curacies, and all parochial chapelries, exempt as well as not exempt, and all peculiars. § 38.

Archbiſhop, Biſhop, and Archdeacon, within whoſe reſpective province, dioceſe, or juriſdiction ſhall be locally ſituate any benefice, &c. exempt or peculiar, ſhall have the ſame powers as if they were not ſo; and where any ſuch benefice, &c. ſhall be ſituate in more than one province, &c. or between the limits of two, the Archbiſhop or Biſhop to whoſe cathedral the pariſh church ſhall be neareſt, ſhall have the like powers, &c. But Peculiars ſhall be ſubject to the Archbiſhop or Biſhop to whom they belong, though ſituate in another dioceſe. § 39.

Act not to affect His Majeſty's Prerogative in granting diſpenſations, nor to affect clerks retained in His ſervice under 9 Edw. II. c. 8. § 40.

No Archbiſhop or Biſhop ſhall be liable to the penalties for non-reſidence. § 41. No penalty ſhall be incurred under this Act for non-reſidence prior to January 1, 1804. § 42.—Nor for farming under this or any other Act, till April 5, 1804. § 43. Act not to extend beyond England. § 44.

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## ACCOUNT OF THE DISEASES IN LONDON,

*From the 20th of January to the 20th of February.*

*Admitted under the Care of the Phyſicians of the Finſbury Diſpenſary.*

| | No. of Caſes. |
|---|---|
| EFFUSIO in Pericardium | 1 |
| Typhus | 2 |
| Hypochondriaſis | 3 |
| Dyſpepſia | 14 |
| Aſthenia | 25 |
| Hyſteria | 3 |
| Anaſarca | 11 |
| Scrophula | 9 |
| Amenorrhœa | 17 |

Menorrhagia

| | |
|---|---|
| Menorrhagia | 5 |
| Leucorrhœa | 3 |
| Morbi Infantiles | 22 |
| Morbi Cutanei | 19 |
| Mania | 1 |

The Public may be surprised, that Typhus, which formerly presented an obtrusive figure in the monthly catalogue, should, for a considerable time past, have occurred in so insignificant a proportion to the sum total of diseases.

The fact is undoubted; to explain it would be a matter of curious, although probably of unsatisfactory, speculation.

The case at the head of the list was that of an evident enlargement of the heart, accompanied with every symptom that could indicate an effusion in the pericardium. It is, of course, equally out of the reach of medical and chirurgical assistance; and the patient, although little advanced in years, will be doomed, for the remainder of his life, which, happily, must be short, to submit to a state of almost constant pain, watchfulness, and anxiety. He had been long addicted to the baneful and transient solace of spirituous exhilaration. Amongst men in the lower classes of the community, this intemperance is the principal and prevailing origin of their debility and disease.

They exhaust prematurely all that is pure and delicious in the cup of life, and are obliged to swallow afterwards the bitter dregs.

*Living fast* is an expression which more accurately perhaps than may be imagined, illustrates a physiological fact. Any thing which hurries the action of the corporeal functions, abridges inevitably the period of their possible existence.

As the wheel of a carriage has a certain number of rotations before it arrives at the destined goal, in like manner to the arteries of the human frame is allotted only a certain number of pulsations before the vital energy is entirely exhausted. The brighter the flame burns, the sooner it is out.

Eminent longevity has seldom been known to occur except in persons of a remarkably tranquil and slow-paced circulation.

Two patients in the private practice of the Reporter, during the last month, have been dreadfully afflicted with hypochondriasis. It is rather remarkable that, in each case, the disease was excited originally by indulging in an unavailing regret for the loss of a beloved friend; an event, which, in one of the instances alluded to, was accompanied with circumstances of singular horror and affliction. To the first patient who applied, as she evidently possessed a fibre too firm and tense, the *warm* bath was recommended; to the second, whose muscles were relaxed, and nerves too irritable, the *cold*;—to both, Chalybeate and Peruvian medicines; and, as a matter of more importance than any pharmaceutical remedy, uninterrupted occupation of mind and corporeal activity. Although other means are undoubtedly of use, exertion is the grand *specific* for the cure of hypochondriacal complaints.*

It is worthy of notice, that diseased affections of a mental nature are frequently cured, commonly suspended at least, by the supervening of any serious physical disorder. An insane patient, who had been so for about a year, and had once before been afflicted in the same way, was not long ago, on account of his cries disturbing the neighbourhood, removed to an asylum at some distance from town. In consequence of circumstances attending his removal, he caught a cold, which was immediately followed by symptoms of *cynanche maligna* and intermittent fever. These complaints were speedily relieved by the liberal administration of bark and wine; and for six weeks past, the patient has had no threatening of a relapse to his former mental derangement.

The result, in this instance, of tonic and stimulating remedies seems to countenance an opinion which the author of the report has long entertained, that remedies of the same species should be more generally and vigorously applied in cases of maniacal disorder.

*Violence* is not *strength.* In typhus fever, for instance, of which, in its advanced stage, delirium is the most prominent and alarming symptom, excessive debility constitutes the characteristic, and, in fact, the essence of the disease. This delirium seldom comes on, until the strength of the patient has arrived at its lowest point of reduction: a better evidence cannot be required, that the former is produced by the latter: and, from analogy, it may be fairly inferred, that, in most other circumstances, where frenzy takes place, it arises from the same cause. This analogy might be corroborated by other diseases; hysteria, for instance, which, although it is most apt to occur in relaxed constitu-

* The perusal of Mr. Green's Poem on the Spleen, and Dr. Aikin's Letter to his Son, on Vapours, or low Spirits, ought to be prescribed to every person in whom there is any tendency to that disorder.

tions, and although its violent attacks are generally occasioned by circumstances immediately preceding that weaken or exhaust, exhibit symptoms of morbid energy, much greater than the patient would have been capable of displaying in the state of her most perfect health and vigour.

Mental diseases are well illustrated by those of the body. The paroxysms of mania are *convulsions* of the mind, those of melancholia its *paralysis*. It is a vulgar, but ill founded, notion, that madness, in any of its modifications, arises in general from an excess of intellectual vigour; it is not, in every case, but in most cases it is, a symptom of radical imbecility or of gradual decay.

*Southampton-row,* J. REID.
*February* 23, 1804.

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# STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

## *In February*, 1804.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

IN the course of February, the blockade of the French and Dutch ports, has been continued with vigilance, though not without some difficulty, at times, from the state of the weather. The preparations of the French for a descent upon this country, still proceed, and are now more nearly complete than at any former period. But, no considerable force has yet been able to escape out of their ports, to sea; and it becomes, every day, more and more improbable, that, without some very extraordinary concurrence of accidents in their favour, they should be able to elude our squadrons, or break through them.

Dispatches from Commodore Hood, enumerate between forty and fifty ships as taken from the enemy, or at least detained by our squadron off Martinique, since the date of his last preceding dispatches, and previously to the 26th of November last. At a moderate estimate, the value of these ships with their cargoes, may exceed a million sterling. Accounts from Sir J. T. Duckworth, mention 44 captures to have been made, by the squadron on the Jamaica station, between the date of his last previous dispatches and the 26th of October. These appear to be not less valuable than the captures off Martinique. The average value of what the enemy have been lately losing to us, at sea, in the West Indies, may be, therefore, taken at a million sterling, a month. Perhaps the sum of their losses at sea in the other parts of the world, may be of equal amount. Four and twenty millions a year, in losses at sea, exclusively of the other waste and expenditure of the war, are a consumption which might, in time, even impoverish all France. It is true, that much of this is entirely wasted; and that comparatively but little goes, in the end, to enrich the British captors.

From the East, the accounts are less favourable. The surrender of Pondicherry to Linois's squadron, was prudently denied. The whole squadron might have been easily detained, if the British Commanders on that station, had received timely notice of the renewal of the war. But, while the English remained without knowledge of this change; a fast-sailing French ship brought information of it to Admiral Linois; and he sailed, instantly, for the Mauritius.

The Mahrattas have, for many years, been, next after the British, the chief Power in Hindoostan. Lately, they have been much divided among themselves. Bajerow, the Peishwa, or according to their ancient constitution, Chief-magistrate of the State, is in defensive alliance with the British Government in India, to which he has recently ceded a very extensive territory. Dowlut Row Scindia, and several other Mahratta Chiefs, have, since, set themselves in opposition to the Peishwa; and are now, with a great force, in arms against him. To protect their ally the British have declared war on the disobedient Chiefs. All Hindoostan is thus about to be afflicted with new hostilities. The Company may, of course, expect another season during which it shall be impossible for their trade to advance in prosperity, for their debts to be diminished, for their long promised contribution to be paid towards lessening the general debts of the nation, or for any increase to be made in the dividends on the shares of the Proprietors.

The most unpleasing news have been received from the island of Ceylon. In the war which broke out there, some time since, the king of Candy was at first

first extremely unfortunate. His troops were routed: the British pressed on, without opposition, into the interior parts of his dominions; his capital was taken. But, in the ardour of success, the conquerors had advanced too far, had dispersed themselves throughout a wider extent of posts, than their force was sufficient to maintain, had taken no account of the diseases to which they should be liable in those inland and uncleared territories, of the snares to which they must be exposed by their ignorance of the local advantages and disadvantages, or of the difficulties by which they must there suffer in regard to the means of subsistence. They have been, in consequence of this, beset by the King of Candy's forces, at their most advanced station in the new conquests. Major Davie, the commanding officer, was compelled, perhaps by difficulties of which we are not 'yet' sufficiently informed, perhaps by mere pusillanimity, to a miserable surrender. No sooner were the British trooops, Whites and Malays, disarmed by the capitulation, and the Candians masters of the place, than the conditions were basely violated. The whites except Major Davie, and one or two other officers were faithlessly massacred; and the Malays were compelled to enter into the King of Candy's services. Some of these Malays, true to their first engagements, deserted, at the earliest opportunity, and made their escape down the country. Governor North, upon receiving the news, sent orders to withdraw the troops from others of the advanced posts. At some of these, where our soldiers were already surrounded by the troops of Candy, they gallantly cut their way through the midst of them. The natives descended slowly, towards the British settlement: and the Governor, with his Council, and those who were with them, were in some consternation.—This is the substance of the last official dispatches from Governor North.—Considerable reinforcements were, however, sent out, early last summer, to join the army in Ceylon. And those would probably arrive in time to save the colony from further misfortune, or even to recover all that had been by the late disaster, lost.

By the delays to remove the British stores from the Cape of Good Hope, after the cession of that settlement under the Peace of Amiens, a portion of those stores, to the value of between one and two hundred thousand pounds sterling, has been left to confiscation for the benefit of the Dutch.

A number of French gun-brigs and other armed vessels of the enemy, have, within these four weeks, been taken off Boulogne, and on other parts of the French and Dutch coasts.

Of the Army of Reserve, ordered by an act of the last session, of parliament, 34,162 fighting men have been actually levied. There is still a deficiency of 15,422 men.

The alarm relative to the Volunteers, is at an end. A decision of the court of king's bench, has ascertained that their service cannot, on the conditions on which it was originally accepted, be made compulsory.

M. Rochambeau, and a number of other French officers, prisoners of war, from St. Domingo, are now at Chesterfield, Ashbourne, and other places, adjacent to these.

The contested election for Middlesex has come under the consideration of the House of Commons, since its meeting after the Christmas adjournment. The petitioners against the election of Sir Francis Burdett had neglected to describe their interest as electors, in the petition, in a manner agreeable to the provisions of the act of parliament, which relates expressly to this object. Mr. Fox made a motion, that their petition, thus defective in a formality, which he held to be indispensible, should not be proceeded upon, by the House. A considerable number of those who are the most favourable in their sentiments to his wishes and principles, supported his motion. It was, however, rejected by a great majority. A committee was appointed for the election. It proceeds in the investigation; and the trial will scarce be soon at an end.

On the question, whether the law should be renewed to restrict the banks in Ireland, again, for a limited time, from making payments in money; some interesting debate has been repeatedly excited in the House of Commons. Mr. Corry, Mr. Forster, Lord Archibald Hamilton, Mr. Johnstone, and several other members, took part in it. In the discussion a number of striking facts were mentioned, evincing Ireland to suffer grievously, at this moment, by the scarcity of actual cash, and by a balance of exchange enormously against that country. But, nothing was suggested to justify the measure of leaving the Irish banks to make their payments in money, while the bank of England gives only bills. The renewal of the restric-

tion,

tion, for the present, was, therefore, not absolutely opposed.

Mr. Wilberforce, still vigilant to procure the abolition of the slave-trade, has moved, with success, for the papers of a correspondence, from which he expects important additions to that great body of authentic facts, by which he seems to hope that the public must, at length, be fully and universally convinced, of both the rectitude and the expediency of that measure.

A plan for the legal adjustment of differences between the cotton-manufacturers and their servants, is, also, under discussion in parliament. Its object is of the greatest importance; and considerable difficulty has been found in the endeavour to form a plan at once equitable and agreeable to the interests and wishes of all parties.

A bill to amend and consolidate the laws relating to the Volunteers, is in its progress through the forms of parliament. It was introduced by the minister, to the House of Commons. Its principal new provisions are; that a Volunteer belonging to any corps, whose services have been accepted, shall, upon five days' attendance at the exercises, after these have been learned, enjoy a right of exemption, for that year, from the ballot for the militia:—for twenty-four days' exercise, shall, if in the Infantry Volunteers, be free from ballot for the Army of Reserve:—and for fourteen days' exercise, shall have the same right of exemption, if he belong to the Volunteer Cavalry.

The business of parliament has been somewhat impeded by a very serious indisposition of the King, for part of last month. It has excited a general alarm, and anxiety, great in proportion to the affection, with which his Majesty is regarded by his subjects. But, the latest reports of his physicians, bespeak his illness as sensibly alleviated.

FRANCE

Furnishes little, that is of consequence, to the history of the present month. The numbers of the gun-boats in its ports have, indeed, been, by all accounts, augmented within these few weeks. The other preparations for invading this country, are, likewise, said to be forwarded with an activity which increases in proportion, as that period in the season advances, in which it becomes still less and less easy for gun-boats, or other ships of war, to cross the channel, without being encountered by our fleets. General Murat enjoys, as governor of Paris, a revenue of more than 14,000l. sterling a year.—The Danes have lately experienced several insolencies from Bonaparte, which have been thought almost to menace speedy hostilities. Among other preparations made in France, for the invasion of England, is a proclamation to be issued upon the army's arrival in this country: a genuine copy of that proclamation has been already published in London.

RUSSIA, DENMARK, AND SWEDEN,

Have made adequate preparations to hinder France from pushing her conquests farther to the North: and, likewise, it should seem, to protect the liberties of Germany, according to the present modification of its Imperial Constitution. A marriage has just been celebrated at St. Petersburgh, between the Arch-Duchess Maria, sister to the reigning Emperor, and the hereditary Prince of Saxe Weimar. The Russian army continues to be augmented: and, especially the force on the south-west frontiers, to be strengthened.

GERMANY

Is somewhat disturbed by disputes, on the subject, "whether Nobles of the Equestrian Order, possessors of small estates, and hitherto free from all subjection, save to the Emperor only, are now to become the subjects of the Princes possessing the great fiefs, and within which those small estates immediately lie?"

THE DUTCH

Are preparing to raise for their public expenditure, forty millions of florins, by an *extorted free gift!*

ST. DOMINGO

Is now in the possession of the Negro and Mulatto Chiefs, acknowledging no dependence on the French Republic. The principal Chiefs are Dessalines, Cristophe, and Clervaux. They have, by proclamation, invited, with fair promises, the return of the emigrants. Rochambeau, and his army, after attempting to delude British faith, were saved, by a capitulation with the British commanders, from the rage of the Blacks. Seven thousand French prisoners, from St. Domingo, are now in Jamaica; the officers have been brought to England.

Abstract of the Return of all THE VOLUNTEER CORPS, whose Services have been accepted by his Majesty; describing each Corps, their *Establishment* and the present *effective Number* in Rank and File.—*(Printed by Order of the House of Commons.)*

| Counties. | Cavalry. | | Infantry. | | Artillery. | | Officers, etc. | | | | | | | Privates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Troops. | Total. | No. of Companies. | Total. | No. of Companies. | Total. | Field Officers. | Captains. | Subalterns. | Staff Officers. | Serjeants. | Corporals. | Drummers. | EFFECTIVE RANK and FILE. |
| Aberdeen | — | — | 50 | 3,400 | 2 | 120 | 9 | 49 | 117 | 6 | 164 | 149 | 66 | 3,520 |
| Anglesea | — | — | 10 | 1,000 | — | — | 4 | 10 | 30 | 6 | 52 | — | 10 | 1,000 |
| Argyll | — | — | 36 | 2,028 | 1 | 63 | 10 | 35 | 74 | 3 | 112 | 87 | 62 | 2,091 |
| Ayr | 3 | 144 | 33 | 2,677 | — | — | 10 | 36 | 84 | 2 | 121 | 105 | 46 | 2,691 |
| Banff | — | — | 12 | 960 | 1 | 80 | 6 | 12 | 38 | 7 | 41 | 27 | 27 | 1,022 |
| Bedford | 4 | 177 | 22 | 1,801 | — | — | 7 | 24 | 61 | 5 | 79 | 59 | 20 | 1,978 |
| Berks | 11 | 634 | 39 | 3,006 | — | — | 7 | 50 | 109 | 16 | 159 | 147 | 63 | 3,485 |
| Berwick | 4 | 160 | 10 | 772 | — | — | 4 | 11 | 28 | 4 | 40 | 28 | 17 | 911 |
| Brecon | — | — | 15 | 1,196 | — | — | 6 | 15 | 28 | — | 51 | 1[illegible] | — | 1,196 |
| Bucks | 21 | 1,122 | 28 | 2,426 | — | — | 15 | 43 | 84 | 25 | 120 | — | 54 | 3,121 |
| Bute | — | — | 5 | 380 | — | — | — | 5 | 12 | — | 17 | 17 | 10 | 90 |
| Caithness | — | — | 24 | 1,272 | — | — | 5 | 24 | 32 | 8 | 75 | 48 | 48 | 1,320 |
| Cambridge | 3 | 163 | 33 | 2,485 | — | — | 4 | 35 | 74 | 9 | 123 | 111 | 75 | 2,590 |
| Cardigan | — | — | 9 | 567 | — | — | 2 | 8 | 15 | 3 | 27 | 18 | 18 | 531 |
| Carmarthen | 3 | 120 | 29 | 2,316 | — | — | 14 | 32 | 65 | 8 | 111 | 107 | 49 | 2,347 |
| Carnarvon | — | — | 15 | 1,100 | — | — | 5 | 15 | 31 | 3 | 48 | 40 | 15 | 1,073 |
| Chester | 14 | 732 | 58 | 4,841 | 1 | 105 | 22 | 73 | 172 | 18 | 240 | 227 | 139 | 5,372 |
| Clackmannan | 1 | 40 | 4 | 296 | — | — | 2 | 5 | 10 | — | 14 | 14 | 5 | 336 |
| Cornwall | 8 | 383 | 65 | 5,432 | 15 | 2,328 | 30 | 74 | 182 | 22 | 296 | 343 | 134 | 7,772 |
| Cromarty | — | — | 2 | 160 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 6 | — | 7 | 4 | 4 | 164 |
| Cumberland | 1 | 56 | 50 | 3,431 | 5 | 330 | 16 | 55 | 111 | 9 | 175 | 169 | 76 | 3,736 |
| Denbigh | 4 | 194 | 35 | 2,314 | — | — | 12 | 33 | 73 | 4 | 106 | 103 | 52 | 2,464 |
| Derby | 6 | 330 | 73 | 5,277 | — | — | 12 | 77 | 171 | 12 | 257 | 245 | 157 | 5,852 |
| Devon | 33 | 1,873 | 193 | 13,197 | 17 | 1,325 | 56 | 223 | 481 | 49 | 718 | 643 | 362 | 15,212 |
| Dorset | 7 | 515 | 28 | 2,201 | — | — | 7 | 32 | 63 | 4 | 102 | 102 | 61 | 2,340 |
| Dumbarton | 2 | 88 | 7 | 605 | — | — | 2 | 7 | 18 | — | 18 | 18 | 15 | 630 |
| Dumfries | 2 | 84 | 28 | 1,875 | — | — | 8 | 30 | 64 | 1 | 81 | 60 | 32 | 1,879 |
| Durham | 12 | 573 | 54 | 3,814 | 6 | 300 | 25 | 69 | 144 | 19 | 205 | 175 | 106 | 4,449 |
| Elgin | — | — | 10 | 770 | — | — | — | 10 | 26 | — | 32 | 22 | 20 | 784 |
| Essex | 23 | 1,251 | 91 | 6,335 | — | — | 17 | 114 | 233 | 14 | 349 | 320 | 164 | 7,033 |
| Fife | 7 | 350 | 36 | 2,613 | 1 | 110 | 16 | 43 | 93 | 21 | 131 | 103 | 71 | 2,906 |
| Flint | 6 | 270 | 26 | 2,429 | — | — | 11 | 32 | 66 | 6 | 96 | 101 | 53 | 2,698 |
| Forfar | 1 | 47 | 44 | 2,692 | 1 | 70 | 13 | 46 | 97 | 14 | 145 | 113 | 79 | 2,717 |
| Glamorgan | 4 | 213 | 35 | 2,488 | — | — | 11 | 37 | 81 | 5 | 118 | 119 | 42 | 2,301 |
| Gloucester | 13 | 664 | 64 | 6,436 | 2 | 176 | 13 | 81 | 186 | 19 | 327 | 177 | 118 | 7,161 |
| Hants | 26 | 1,252 | 92 | 7,164 | 12 | 836 | 17 | 126 | 272 | 13 | 406 | 391 | 203 | 9,509 |
| Hereford | 3 | 180 | 38 | 3,720 | — | — | 14 | 38 | 98 | 12 | 108 | 100 | 22 | 3,532 |
| Hertford | 8 | 625 | 27 | 2,319 | 1 | 50 | 4 | 36 | 72 | 5 | 125 | 121 | 47 | 2,762 |
| Huntingdon | 3 | 166 | 10 | 840 | — | — | 5 | 13 | 26 | 5 | 33 | 33 | 23 | 1,006 |
| Inverneſs | — | — | 45 | 3,666 | — | — | 13 | 43 | 101 | 24 | 154 | 111 | 89 | 3,320 |
| Kent | 26 | 1,530 | 93 | 8,804 | 3 | 253 | 32 | 116 | 254 | 30 | 383 | 307 | 174 | 10,295 |
| Kincardine | — | — | 12 | 824 | — | — | 5 | 12 | 28 | 7 | 36 | 32 | 16 | 824 |
| Kinross | — | — | 4 | 280 | — | — | 2 | 3 | 8 | — | 12 | 12 | 4 | 280 |
| Kircudbright | 4 | 200 | 11 | 746 | — | — | 5 | 15 | 30 | — | 41 | 41 | 15 | 946 |
| Lanark | 1 | 65 | 68 | 4,448 | 1 | — | 20 | 71 | 142 | 27 | 197 | — | 112 | 4,513 |
| Lancaster | 8 | 586 | 176 | 13,710 | 5 | 560 | 61 | 186 | 400 | 76 | 648 | 430 | 340 | 14,278 |
| Leicester | 11 | 622 | 36 | 2,946 | — | — | 10 | 45 | 107 | 11 | 170 | 134 | 68 | 3,488 |
| Lincoln | 11 | 713 | 37 | 4,560 | — | — | 10 | 45 | 108 | 8 | 150 | 152 | 69 | 7,866 |
| Linlithgow | 2 | 80 | 10 | 800 | — | — | 3 | 8 | 22 | 9 | 30 | 23 | 20 | 638 |
| Lothian, Eaſt | 4 | 205 | 10 | 700 | — | — | 4 | 14 | 27 | 3 | 30 | — | 19 | 905 |
| Lothian, Mid. | [illegible] | 300 | 19 | 1,574 | — | — | 10 | 23 | 54 | 6 | 84 | 62 | 30 | 1,843 |
| Lothian, Mid. Edinburgh, City | — | — | 55 | 4,858 | 6 | 415 | 19 | 61 | 124 | 25 | 201 | 129 | 119 | 4,757 |
| London | 9 | 560 | 147 | 13,338 | — | — | 68 | 157 | 375 | 67 | 491 | — | 265 | 12,460 |
| Middleſex | 2 | 82 | 107 | 8,299 | — | — | 32 | 189 | 221 | — | 366 | 366 | 113 | 8,379 |
| Man, Iſle of | — | — | 11 | 693 | — | — | 4 | 11 | 22 | 3 | 35 | — | 22 | 693 |
| Merioneth | — | — | 7 | 464 | — | — | 3 | 7 | 14 | — | 21 | 21 | 7 | 455 |
| Monmouth | 2 | 125 | 17 | 1,634 | — | — | 3 | 19 | 44 | 5 | 77 | 5 | 1 | 1,656 |
| Montgomery | 3 | 120 | 20 | 1,560 | — | — | 8 | 23 | 46 | — | 40 | 40 | 23 | 1,680 |
| Nairn | — | — | 4 | 320 | — | — | 2 | 4 | 8 | — | 16 | 16 | 4 | 320 |
| Norfolk | 22 | 1,120 | 86 | 6,511 | 1 | 108 | 18 | 106 | 224 | 22 | 309 | 263 | 146 | 6,918 |
| Northampton | 16 | 1,037 | 32 | 3,430 | — | — | 16 | 42 | 143 | 21 | 154 | 151 | 57 | 4,089 |
| Northumberland | 12 | 517 | 62 | 4,411 | — | — | 22 | 69 | 146 | 10 | 231 | 217 | 106 | 4,726 |
| Nottingham | 7 | 472 | 52 | 3,635 | — | — | 13 | 51 | 105 | 10 | 190 | 190 | 64 | 4,107 |
| Oxford | 8 | 591 | 43 | 3,322 | — | — | 13 | 51 | 108 | 14 | 181 | 96 | 80 | 3,516 |
| Peebles | 1 | 52 | 6 | 480 | — | — | 3 | 7 | 20 | 5 | 20 | 12 | 14 | 532 |
| Pembroke | 8 | 440 | 22 | 1,851 | 1 | 70 | 10 | 28 | 73 | 11 | 111 | 44 | 45 | 2,197 |
| Perth | 4 | 160 | 59 | 3,897 | 1 | 63 | 18 | 64 | 128 | 23 | 189 | 182 | 68 | 4,036 |
| Radnor | — | — | 12 | 1,000 | — | — | 5 | 12 | 24 | — | 48 | 48 | 12 | 1,000 |
| Renfrew | — | — | 35 | 2,701 | — | — | 12 | 35 | 86 | 9 | 84 | 70 | 69 | 2,424 |
| Roſs | — | — | 25 | 1,620 | — | — | 6 | 19 | 56 | 4 | 81 | 81 | 31 | 1,620 |
| Roxburgh | 2 | 108 | 8 | 960 | — | — | 6 | 10 | 28 | 10 | 54 | 54 | 10 | 1,060 |
| Rutland | 4 | 160 | 4 | 335 | — | — | 3 | 6 | 17 | 7 | 25 | 25 | 8 | 495 |
| Salop | 17 | 940 | 57 | 5,022 | — | — | 24 | 66 | 132 | 29 | 222 | 172 | 100 | 5,852 |
| Selkirk | 1 | 50 | 1 | 100 | — | — | — | 2 | 5 | — | 5 | — | 3 | 142 |
| Somerset | 27 | 1,544 | 103 | 7,747 | — | — | 33 | 118 | 268 | 37 | 368 | 344 | 165 | 9,080 |
| Stafford | 14 | 1,090 | 67 | 5,425 | — | — | 17 | 75 | 170 | 28 | 294 | 227 | 132 | 6,072 |
| Stirling | 6 | 308 | 20 | 1,318 | 1 | 65 | 10 | 23 | 54 | 9 | 81 | 71 | 31 | 1,607 |
| Suffolk | 13 | 759 | 74 | 6,837 | — | — | 7 | 87 | 189 | 11 | 275 | 203 | 120 | 7,332 |
| Sutherland | — | — | 14 | 1,092 | — | — | 5 | 14 | 28 | 5 | 44 | 28 | 28 | 1,120 |
| Surry | 18 | 944 | 103 | 7,801 | — | — | 27 | 121 | 253 | 29 | 360 | 335 | 188 | 8,105 |
| Suſsex | 17 | 1,024 | 66 | 6,114 | 6 | 637 | 21 | 74 | 166 | 11 | 211 | 82 | 73 | 6,198 |
| Tower Hamlets | — | — | 65 | 4,173 | — | — | 18 | 65 | 131 | 31 | 198 | 187 | 129 | 3,742 |
| Warwick | 8 | 708 | 51 | 3,874 | — | — | 18 | 59 | 125 | 12 | 199 | 95 | 96 | 4,146 |
| Weſtminſter | 4 | 260 | 119 | 10,438 | — | — | 45 | 123 | 254 | 6 | 478 | 478 | 131 | 10,684 |
| Weſtmoreland | — | — | 20 | 1,420 | — | — | 1 | 20 | 43 | 4 | 57 | 15 | 33 | 1,420 |
| Wight, Iſle of | 2 | 120 | 22 | 1,732 | 2 | 184 | 9 | 26 | 65 | 10 | 78 | 52 | 50 | 2,036 |
| Wigtown | 2 | 105 | 9 | 624 | — | — | 3 | 11 | 23 | — | 32 | 32 | 11 | 729 |
| Wilts | 11 | 850 | 57 | 4,524 | — | — | 16 | 63 | 137 | 1 | 212 | 211 | 108 | 5,176 |
| Worceſter | 10 | 494 | 48 | 4,046 | — | — | 13 | 58 | 123 | 8 | 198 | 183 | 77 | 4,304 |
| York, North Riding | 5 | 267 | 55 | 4,381 | — | — | 13 | 54 | 123 | 7 | 221 | 219 | 72 | 4,683 |
| York, Eaſt Riding | 8 | 382 | 44 | 3,473 | 1 | 61 | 14 | 53 | 115 | — | 189 | 189 | 53 | 3,801 |
| York, Weſt Riding | 33 | 1,606 | 166 | 12,990 | 1 | 50 | 65 | 179 | 390 | 48 | 607 | 493 | 263 | 14,006 |
| | 624 | 33,832 | 3,986 | 313,927 | 102 | 8,917 | 1,246 | 4,472 | 9,918 | 1,100 | 14,787 | 11,733 | 6,733 | 341,687 |
| | | | | | | | 1,246 | 4,472 | 9,918 | 1,100 | 14,787 | — | 6,733 | 341,687 |

## ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of January, and the 20th of February, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

### BANKRUPTCIES.

*The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.*

ALEXANDER, John, South Lambeth, coal-merchant. (Walton, Girdler's-hall

Bate, Fortescue, Vigo-lane, Swallow-street, printseller. (Dixon, Nassau-street

Betts, Benjamin, and Anne Smith, Basinghall-street, factors. (Dunn, Threadneedle street

Bushnell, Thomas, Westminster-road, Surry, wheelwright. (Anthony, Earl-street, Blackfriars

Bosma, William, Christopher, Finsbury-square, insurer. (Crowder, Lavie, and Garth, Frederick-place, Old Jewry

Beales, William, Bermondsey, flour-factor. (Ripon, Bermondsey-street

Barker, Samuel, Lane-delph, Stafford, potter. (Robin's, Gray's-inn-place

Bowerbank, Joseph, Islington, coal-merchant. (Harvey and Robinson, Lincoln's-inn, New-square

Buckles, John, jun. Warminster, clothier. (Davies, Warminster

Baxter, Matthew, Barnard Castle, innkeeper. (Rosser, Kerby street, Hatton garden

Bishop, John, Epsom, linendraper. (Gale and Son, Bedstreet, Bedford-row

Bennett, William, Ivy-lane, carpenter. (Pearce and Dixon, Paternoster-row

Bain, George, Bristol, merchant. (Jenkin, James, and Co. New-inn

Boyle, Patrick, Vine-street, Piccadilly, printer. (Brewer, Clement's-lane

Bloore, Whitfield, Sun-street, Bishopsgate-street, timber-merchant. (Russell, Aldersgate street

Crabb, John, Crabb, James, Crabb, William, and Nicholas Larkham, Wilton, clothiers. (Lowten, Temple

Chivers, William, Stepney-causeway, mariner. (Nind, Great Prescott-street

Champion, James, Henry, Gravesend, grocer. (Rigby, New City-chambers

Chapman, John, Nottingham, hosier. (Windus and Holtaway

Colls, Robert, Woodford, corn-dealer. (Wright and Bovill, Chancery-lane

Clarke, John, Tealby, paper-maker. (Grey, Gray's-inn

Crossley, Thomas, Manchester, dimity manufacturer. (Higginbotham, Ashton-under-line

Christian, William, Liverpool, money-scrivener. (Windle, Bartlett's-buildings

Cummins, George, Villier's-street, Strand, victualler. (Dawson, Warwick-street, Golden-square

Cross, James, Tisbury, carpenter. (Davies, Warminster

Crank, William Charles, Kensington, brewer and merchant. (Kearsey, Temple

Cruickshanks, James, Gerrard-street, metal sash, and fan-light manufacturer. (Wedel and Day, Gerrard-street

Douce, Henry, Golden-leg-court, Cheapside, hosier. (Harrison, Northumberland-street, Strand

Davies, Samuel, Manchester, dealer in cotton twist. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton-buildings

Dashwood, Francis Bateman, Gain's-hill, Huntingdon, worsted manufacturer. (Parker, Palmer, and Cuppage, Essex-street

Denham, Nathaniel, Lime-street, merchant. (Bousfield, Bouverie-street

Danney, William, Windsor, apothecary. (Smart and Thomas, Staple's-inn

Denton, Edward, Dyer's-buildings, Holborn. (Burdon, St. Andrew's-court, Holborn

Day, Thomas, Grove-hill, Beverly, ship carpenter. (Wills, Warnford court

Emdin, Abram Compert, Portsmouth, shopkeeper. (Berry, Walbrook

Emerton, Thomas, Stony Stratford, grocer. (Hinderley, Long, and Ince, Symond's-inn

Evans, Philip, Hungerford-market, oyster-merchant. (Loxley, Cheapside

Eames, John, Leicester, cheese-factor. (Taylor, Southampton buildings

Elliu, John, Scarborough, ship-owner (Sansum, Ely-place

Finden, James, jun. Clipstone street, Middlesex, carpenter. (Hayes and Turner, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square

Fern, Richard Spencer, Suffolk-lane, dry-salter. (Williams and Sherwood, Bank-street

Foster, Joseph, Stoke Newington, carpenter. (Jones, Mayor's Court-office

Ford, James, Chilwell-street, shoemaker. (Russell, Lent-street, Borough

Gregory, Thomas, Tabernacle-walk, St. Luke's, plumber. (Crawford, Craven-buildings

Gameau, Jos. Aug. Victor, Albemarle-street, bookseller. (Owen and Hicks, Bartlett's-buildings

Hewitt, Henry, Henry Ruch, and Thomas Postlethwayte, Sheffield, silver-platers. (Bigg, Hatton-garden

Hives, John, Ilkeston, baker. (Macdougal and Hunter, Lincoln's inn

Hill, William, Bristol, jeweller, (Edmund's, Lincoln's-inn

Hoffman, Andrew, Burgess, Charles-street, Covent Garden, taylor. (Senior, Charles-street

Harrison, George, Manchester, merchant. (Ellis, Cursitor-street

Howell, James, Stratfieldsaye, farmer. (Johnson and Gaskell, Gray's inn

Hayes, John, late of Bath, butcher, now of St. Thomas's street, Southwark. (Clark, St. Paul's college, St. Paul's church yard

Hindley, Richard, and William Wakefield, Manchester, manufacturers. (Foulkes, Bury place, Bloomsbury

Hughes, James, Fletcher, Wigmore street, stationer. (Shepherd, Bartlett's buildings

Jarrett, Thomas, Evesham, innholder. (Bousfield, Bouverie street

Jones, Richard, Lanvapley, wool dealer. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's-inn

Johnson, William, Vauxhall, coal merchant. (Lamb, Bedford street, Bedford square

Law, James, Hepstonstall, cotton manufacturer. (Edge, Inner Temple

Leeming, Thomas, Preston, John Myers, of Clockheaton, and William Chapman, Preston, worsted manufacturers. (Evans, Thavies inn

Lythgoe, Nathan, Liverpool, merchant. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings

Levy, Jacob Israel, Brighton, merchant. (Howard, Jewry street

Merson, Edward, Ilminster, mercer. (Adams, Old Jewry

Mast, Thomas, Tempsford mills, miller. (Baxter and Martin, Furnival's inn

Moffatt, David, Fleet market, grocer. (Rivers, Basing lane

Marsh, Absalom, Aldgate, jeweller. (Kibblewhite, Gray's inn place

Meeske, Henry, Edward street, Titchfield street, tailor. (Coren, Clifford's inn

Mills, James, and John Mills, Wood in Saddleworth, merchants. (Battye, Chancery lane

Mereton, Thomas, Homerton, victualler. (Walter and Unwin, Shadwell

Mackenzie, John, City chambers, Bishopsgate street, merchant. (Swann and Wallington, Fore street

Petrie, John, and John Ward, Hanworth, dealers. (Jackson, Fenchurch street buildings

Polley, John, St. Giles, Oxford, sacking manufacturer. (Bousfield, Bouverie street

Price, John, Finsbury square, merchant. (Williams and Sherwood, Bank street, Cornhill

Parrot, William, Jackson, Leighton Buzzard, wine and brandy merchant. (Druce, Billiter square

Parker, John, Sheffield, money scrivener. (Williams, Castle street, Holborn

Porteous, William, Chippenham, coal merchant, (Houghton, Clement's inn

Pearce, Samuel, late of Crown street, Westminster, now of Exeter, jeweller. (Williams and Brooks, Lincoln's inn

Pinch, John Bathwick, carpenter and builder. (Constable, Symond's inn

Ringrose, John, York, vintner. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's inn

Reddish, Thomas, Bucklersbury, warehouseman. (Foulkes, Bury place, Bloomsbury

Robbins, Mary and Catherine Robbins, Birmingham, shopkeepers. (Richardson, Monument yard

Rogers, Peter, Warrington, shopkeeper. (Hexley, Temple

Ransome, John, Little Walsingham, shopkeeper. (Willington and Small, Inner Temple

Riding, Robert, jun. Colne, cotton manufacturer. (Ellis, Cursitor street

Roe, John, Omberfley, horse dealer. (Hore, Garlick hill

Roe, Robert, and Christopher Moore, Bristol, merchants. (Frazer, Gray's inn

Smith, Thomas, Gould's hill, Middlesex, linendraper. (Burroughs, Castle street, Falcon square

Smith, Thomas, Deptford, victualler. (Isaacs, George-street, Minories

Shelley, Thomas, Stoke, potter. (Baddeley, Searle street, Lincoln's inn

Swindells, John, and John Dale, jun. Mottram in Longdendale, cotton manufacturers. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings

Sellers, Bezer, Leonard, Upper Tooting, money scrivener. Diggles, Madox street

Sexton, John, Greenwich, potter. (Bousfield, Bouverie-street

Sainsbury, Richard, Bath, coach master. (Shephard and Adlington, Gray's inn square

Sanforth, Samuel, jun. and John Cartledge, Newbold, Chesterfield, potters. (Maddock and Stevenson, Lincoln's inn

Skill, John, Strand, oilman. (Hodgson, Charles street, St. James's square

Tomlins, William, Lambeth, coachmaker. (Burgoyne and Feilder, Duke street, Grosvenor square

Thomas, Charlotte, New Bond street, milliner. (Eves, Chapel street, Bedford row

Townsend, John, Stones end, Southwark, wine merchant. (Teasdale, Bishopsgate street

Taylor, Edward, Blackburn, linen draper. (Dewhurst, Blackburn

Tyler, John, Mountsorrel, miller. (Bleasdale and Alexander, New inn

Tree, Samuel, Portsmouth, victualler. (Wilhen, Gray's inn

Towelland, Samuel, Paradise row, Chelsea, victualler. (Wordsworth, Staple's inn

Thacker, Charles, jun. Caister, seedsman. (Lane, Goldsmith's hall

Truffon, Margaret, Trifton, farmer. (Rabbet, Carleton, Suffolk

Upcott, John, Ridge, Bedminster, grocer. (Tarrant and Moule, Chancery lane

Vince, Eisdon Anthony, Grinstead, merchant. (Evans, Thavies inn

Winterburn, Thomas, Whixley, shopkeeper. (Cardale, Hallward, and Spear, Gray's inn

Wild, Christopher, Manchester, victualler. (Shephard and Adlington, Gray's inn

Wood, Robert, and George Payne, Liverpool, wholesale grocers. (Atkinson, Chancery lane

Wright,

Wright, John, Gosport, grocer. (Tarrant and Moule, Chancery lane
Weedon, Joseph, Oxford street, oilman. (Teesdale, Bishopsgate street
Wallis, John, Great Queen street, druggist and surgeon. (Ayrton, Field's court, Gray's inn
Walker Samuel, Manchester, cotton manufacturer. (Hurd, King's bench walk, Temple
Williams, James, Haverfordwest, shopkeeper. (James, Gray's inn square
Wheeler, John, Wednesbury, iron master. (Rosser, Kirby street, Hatton garden
Ward, Daniel, and Robert Daniel Ward, Bishopsgate street, tailors. (Willett and Annesley, Finsbury square
Wilmott, William, High street, Southwark, stationer. (Swaine and Stevens, Old Jewry
Wood, Thomas, Dorchester, ironmonger. (Blandford and Sweet, Inner Temple
Willis, Thomas, Bath, carpenter. (Pearsons, Pump court, Temple
Wright, William, Broadway, Westminster, victualler
Walton, William, Wribbenhall, innkeeper and liquor merchant. (Bigg, Hatton garden
Wheeley, John, Wheeleigh, Essex, dealer. (Wharton and Dyke, Temple
Wallers, Thomas, St. Paul's, Shadwell, buiscuit baker. (Waller and Unwin, Shadwell
Wilkinson, John, jun. Lower Grovesnor place, dealer. (Watkins and Cowper, Lincoln's inn
Williamson, John, Liverpool, cheesemonger. (Royle, Liverpool
Young, John, Long Acre, coachmaker. (Dennetts and Greaves, Henrietta street, Covent garden
Young, James, Southampton, linendraper. (Nicholls and Nettleship, Queen street, Cheapside

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Anderson, Charles, Grosvenor mews, hackney man, March 13
Allen, James, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn, tailor, May 15
Aynsley, Jacob, Newcastle upon Tyne, woolendraper, February 21
Browne, George, and Henry Browne, Liverpool, March 16, final
Bird, Henry Merttins, and Benjamin Savage, Jeffries square, January 30
Barker, John, Fieldhead, woodmonger, February 16
Barfoot, William, and Thomas Barfoot, Coleman street, grocers, March 1, separate estate of William Barfoot
Bowrne, Herbert, St. James's street, silk mercer, March 3
Bull, James, Edward Bowyer, City road, baker, March 3, final
Burnett, Edward, and Robert Oliver, Manchester, drapers, March 16, final
Bennett, John, Norton, shipwright, March 5
Blaxwell, Arthur, Kelsale, farmer, March 10
Becks, Andrew Berkley, Green street, upholder, March 3
Boorman, John, Headcorn, timber merchant, March 20
Beckley, John, Southampton, grocer, April 9
Baylis Joseph, Upton on Severn, carpenter, March 8, final
Bavid, John, Tottenham court, stone mason, March 10
Budd, William, Uxbridge, innholder, March 24, final
Burkitt, Miles, Gray's Thurrock, Essex, and Three Cranes Wharf, London, soap manufacturer, February 25, final
Benedicts, Martin, Liverpool, shopkeeper, February 22, final
Bevington, Samuel, Gracechurch street, merchant, February 17, final
Biss, William, Haymarket, grocer, February 18, final
Besley, Richard, sen. Chelsea, schoolmaster, February 28, final
Banton, Edmund, Lancaster, merchant, (surviving partner of John Clapham, island of Martinique) February 28, final
Browne, Zachariah, and Samuel Fiden, Coleman street, merchants, April 28, final
Cooper Henry, Sandwick, linendraper, February 25, final
Cullingworth, Sarah, Daventry, bookseller, February 27 final
Clayton, John, Sedgeberrow, mealman, March 17, final
Clarke, Robert, King street, Covent garden, linendraper, April 9
Comber, Richard, Lewes, watchmaker, March 10, final
Carver, Thomas, Bedford, baker, March 13, final
Collen, Michael, and Thomas Lewis, Hatton garden, navy agents, March 3, final
Curteis, John, and John Stephens, Penryn, shopkeepers, February 25
Dyer, Jonah, Wotten under Edge, spinning machine maker, February 29, final
Davies, William, Liverpool, plaisterer, March 5
Durand, Louis, Liverpool, umbrella maker, March 6
Debrett, John, Piccadilly, bookseller, March 24
Dinham, William, Bristol, merchant, March 9, final
Dorset, George, John Johnson, John Wilkinson, William Berners, and James Tilson, New Bond street, bankers, February 28
Deacon, John Eden, New Bond street, linendraper, February 25
Entwistle, William, Entwistle, cotton manufacturer, February 24, final
Fearhead, Elizabeth, Tunstal, grocer, February 20
Favence, Peter, Bedford row, insurance broker, February 28
Fox, Jonathan, and William Fox, Pavement, Finsbury, merchants, March 6
Fox, Solomon, Wardour street, cabinet maker, March 3
Fester, Isaac, Bartlett's buildings passage, goldsmith, March 13
Fenwick, Thomas James, Penzance, linendraper, February 25
Farmer, Edmund, jun. Stratford, butcher, February 25
Farquhar, John, Cavendish court, Devonshire square, merchant April 28, final
Gibbs, John, Wrotham, corn chandler, February 28
Gifford, Samuel, Exeter, dyer, February 14
Gilbertson, Robert, Manchester, manufacturer, February 8, final
Geaves, Richard, Dartmouth, merchant, March 1
Green, John, Harborne, nail ironmonger, March 7, final
Gough, Peter, Birmingham, butcher, March 6
Grayson, John, Eastcheap, insurance broker, March 20
Gardiner, Henry Samuel, Wardrobe place, Doctor's commons, weaver, February 18, final
Gilbert, William, Chiswell street, grocer, March 3
Hughes, Morgan, Mourning lane, milkman, February 14
Huddleston, William, Manchester, draper, February 28
Harper, James, of Bordelley, malt mill and bayonet maker, March 3
Herinshaw, Richard, Palace wharf, Lambeth, corn dealer, March 17
Harris, James, Exeter, coachmaker, March 13
Heuchan, John, Liverpool, dealer in muslins, March 13
Hacker, William, of the Precinct of the Palace of the Archbishop of Canterbury, carpenter, February 21
James, John, sen. Nottingham, cotton spinner, February 27
Jones, Joseph, Wood street, Leghorn hat warehouseman, February 25
Lloyd, Richard, Thavies inn, scrivener, February 15
Lowe, Charles, jun. Boston, miller, February 16, final
Leigh, Robert, Bampton, cooper, February 27, final
Lewis Richard, Codford St. Peter, shopkeeper, March 3
Lane, John, Thomas Frazer, and Thomas Boylston, Nicholas lane, merchants, March 10
Lambe, George, Chatham, tailor, March 24, final
Lewis, Henry, and William Chambers, Rathbone place, shopkeepers, March 10
Langton, George, Liverpool, merchant, March 24, final
Lansdale, Thomas, Lower Brooke street, linendraper, March 20
Larkin, Charles, Rochester, coachmaster, February 25
Mills, Philip, Hereford, butcher, March 8
Mason Isaac, Deptford bridge, upholder, April 9
Murray John, Sherborne lane, merchant, February 25
Morley Samuel, Fleet street, tailor, February 25, final
Nesbitt John, Edward Stewart, and John Nesbitt jun. Aldermanbury, merchants, separate estate of Nesbitt sen. February 4 and 28
Noble Nicholas Berrier, Greystoke, butter factor, February 15
Nash Mark, Wotton under Edge, currier, February 29, final
Neale John, and Peter Tanner, Cock hill, Ratcliffe, coal dealers, March 3
Noble Isaac, Penrith, ironmonger and grocer, February 20
Passman John, Doncaster, machine maker, February 13
Powell Thomas, Warwick street, Golden square, taylor, March 10
Perrins William, Bedworth, maltster, March 8, final
Packer Nathan, West Auckland, brandy merchant, March 31
Parsonage Samuel, Manchester, plumber, February 24
Pourtales, Andrew Paul, and Andrew George Pourtales, Broad street buildings, merchants, February 18
Robins, James, and James Anderson, Water lane, glass sellers, February 25, final
Reynolds, John, Cheshunt, Herts, brewer, February 25
Robson, John, Piccadilly, perfumer, March 10, final
Richardson, John, Chesterfield, liquor merchant, March 26, final
Sykes, Richard, Cheapside, linendraper, March 1, final
Smith Roger, Bradford, Wilts, victualler, February 13, final
Snape Joseph, Shelton, baker, February 20
Smart James Preston, Hanover street, Hanover square, taylor, February 21
Scaley, Richard, Bruntcliffe, Batley, spirit merchant, March 5
Suart, Hugh, Knuzden Brook, Blackburn, Whitster, February 27
Staples, Luke, Wapping, Staffordshire, warehouseman, April 9
Smith William, and John Ashton, Newgate street, linendrapers, April 17
Sidebotham William, Ashton under Line, shopkeeper, March 13, final
Symons Roel, Dover, shipbroker, March 20, final
Sheriff, James, Hatton garden, merchant, February 18
Thornton Andrew, and Barth. White, Bow lane, wholesale hosiers, February 18
Tatlock James, Finch lane, broker, February 1
Toy Thomas, Penryn, linendraper, February 25, final
Torrane George, Jermyn street, merchant, April 17
Tremlet William, Totness, shopkeeper, March 7, final
Thomas, Thomas, (partner with John Hunter and Peter Latham) Camomile street, March 10
Thurston Hugh, Winchcomb, April 2
Treppass W. St. Martin's le Grand, bookseller, March 6
Taylor W. Bets, Wolverhampton, japanner, Feb. 23, final
Van Dyck, P. Dubbledemuts, Arnold John Geevers Leuven and Wynand Adriaen de Gruiter Vink, Circus, Minories, merchants, separate estates of Leuven and de Gruiter Vink, March 27; separate estate of Leuven, March 22 and 28; separate estate of de Gruiter Vink, March 23 and 29
Wigfield James, jun. Northallerton, mercer and grocer, February 18, final
Worboys Arthur and Thomas Sydes, Birmingham, sword cutlers, Feb. 17
West John, Long Acre coachmaker, Feb. 15, final
Webster W. Fore street, linendraper, March 1
Wilde James, John Watts, and John Body, Upper Thames street, sugar refiners, separate estate of Watts, Feb. 25
Wood Richard, Slaithwaite, cornfactor, Feb. 15
Wilson S. Birmingham, grocer, April 14
West John, Somer's place, East, plaisterer, March 10
Wright Thomas, Horsley, clothier, March 10
Warren George, Coventry street, upholder, May 24
Wrighton Daniel, Little Alne, Flax dresser, Feb. 25

INCIDENTS,

# INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

Report of the number of persons who have received Vaccine Inoculation, free of expence, at the stations of the Royal Jennerian Society, to the 20th of November last.

| | *Persons.* |
|---|---|
| Central House, No. 14, Salisbury-square | 1266 |
| School-room, Surry chapel | 836 |
| No. 20, Maze-pond, Southwark | 150 |
| Mr. Townsend's Meeting-house, Rotherhithe | 184 |
| No. 172, High-street, Shadwell | 124 |
| No. 2, Epping-place, Mile-end | 190 |
| No. 6, John-street, Minories | 98 |
| No. 119, Bishopsgate Without | 359 |
| Sunday-school, Hoxton | 235 |
| Sunday-school, Golden-lane | 193 |
| Soup house, Clerkenwell | 78 |
| Sunday-school, Drury-lane | 74 |
| No. 29, Great Castle-street, Oxford-market | 465 |
| Sunday-school, Castle-street, King's Mews | 71 |
| | 4323 |
| Inoculated before the Central House was opened | 275 |
| Total | 4598 |

To which may be added, that 2008 charges of Vaccine Matter have been supplied, *free of Expence*, from the Central House, to 1559 applications, many of them from remote places of the Empire, and others from foreign parts. The supply of virus from the other stations has also been very considerable.

The library of the late Thomas Astle, esq. is, by the direction of his will, to be sold in the course of the spring; a collection particularly interesting to the lovers of English antiquity and English history. It will be a source of uncommon gratification to those who know how to appreciate that splendid collection of Saxon Characters, Saxon MSS. ancient Registers, and other documents, tending to the illustration of our early Constitution and History (and to which the public are highly indebted for many of the learned Essays published by Mr. Astle), that they are not to be separated; but are bequeathed by him to his noble friend the Marquis of Buckingham, to be added to his Lordship's magnificent library at Stowe; which will now have the advantage of uniting in it, and that of the venerable and learned Charles O'Connor, the Antiquary of Ireland, the most valuable and the earliest Illustrations of Irish and of Saxon Antiquity. The condition of the legacy is, that the Marquis pay the sum of 500l. to Mr. Astle's executor. Should this offer be declined, the MSS. are to be tendered on the same terms to the British Museum. Many of the ancient Saxon Rolls and Charters have been already communicated to the public; and the specimens of the Irish MSS. so far as they tend to illustrate the remote history of that kingdom, its laws, customs, and the progress of society in it, have been for some years digested, under the eye of the Marquis, by the grandson of the very learned collector of these valuable materials, and will, we trust, speedily make a considerable addition to this branch of literature.

## MARRIED.

Mr. Buck, tea-dealer, of Whitechapel, to Miss Boote, of Aldgate

Mr. C. Gordon, distiller, of Goswell-street, to Miss E. Newton of Laytonstone.

R. P. Barlow, esq. of the General Post-office, to Miss Simpson, daughter of the late S. Simpson, esq. of Lancashire.

Mr. Sharpe, surgeon, of Peckham, to Miss Oak, of Camberwell Grove.

Mr. G. Ellis, to Miss E. M. Morris, both of Bernard-street, Russel-square.

M. Gossett, esq. of Lymington-lodge, Hants, and Viscount of the Island of Jersey, to Miss Cotton, eldest daughter of the late J. Cotton, esq. of Gloucester-place, Portman-square.

At Pancras, A. Lindo, esq. jun. of Finsbury-square, to Miss Reilly.

Mr. Finch, of Doctors' Commons, to Miss Ricketts, of Walworth.

Lately, the Rev. S. Cole, Chaplain to the Duke of Clarence, to Miss Griffiths.

Mr. T. W. Hetherington, to Miss Pearkes, of St. Paul's Church-yard.

The Rev. E. Bourchier, rector of Bramfield, to Miss H. Jenner, of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

G. Grimes, esq. of Holborn-bridge, to Miss C. Lawton, niece of Sir Robert Warren, bart. of Crookstown, Cork, in Ireland.

Mr. B. Hennington, to Miss Lean, daughter of Alex. Lean, esq. of the Hudson's Bay House.

Lately, Major-general Congreve, of the royal artillery, to Mrs. Eyre, relict of the late General Eyre, also of the artillery.

Captain Rochford, late of the Prince of Wales's light-dragoons, to Miss Norton, of Edgware.

Mr. G. D. Fontaine, of Great Russell-street, Covent-garden, to Miss E. Smith, eldest daughter of D. Smith, esq. of Richmond, Surry.

Mr. Russell, of Kennington, to Miss M. Leslie, daughter of the late J. Leslie, esq. of Buckingham-street.

J. T. Thompson, esq. of Hampstead, to Miss E. Froggatt, of Shoot-up-hill.

Mr. Marsh, of Nelson's Terrace, to Miss A. Kearsley, second daughter of J. Kearsley, esq. of Islington.

J. F. Street, esq. of Bucklersbury, to Miss Cooke, of Richmond.

Mr. Payne, of Richmond, to Miss Bryant, niece to G. Thomas, esq. of Hanover-street, Hanover-square.

J. Longdon, esq. of Alicant, to Miss Williams, of Belmont-place, Lambeth.

At Queen-square chapel, Mr. C. Lucas, linen-draper, to Miss M. Bailey, of Bond-street.

At Enfield, Rev. John Oliver, of Croom's-hill, Greenwich, to Miss Dodd, daughter and heiress of the late William Dodd, esq. of Lincoln's-inn.

At Tottenham, Rev. W Stracy, to Miss Steward, eldest daughter of H. Steward, esq.

J. Shedden, esq. of the 15th light dragoons, to Miss Lewis, youngest daughter of M. Lewis, esq. of Devonshire-place.

At Pancras, C. Armstrong, esq. surgeon on the Bombay establishment, to Miss D. Wood, sister of Sir Francis Wood, bart.

DIED.

At his lodgings, in Great Queen-street, aged 22, *Mr. John Silver*, fourth son of the late Dr. Silver, of Portsmouth. His worth and abilities entitle him to particular notice. After a classical education, he was articled for five years as clerk to Mr. Minchin, solicitor, at Gosport. He came afterwards to London, where for above two years he was actively employed in two eminent offices, and was admitted an attorney of the court of King's-bench, a short time previously to his being attacked with the complaint which proved fatal to him.

At Pentonville, in the 34th year of his age, *Mr. Mark Anthony Reyroux*, a native of Switzerland, whose irreparable loss to his friends, will ever be a source of painful and sincere regret. He was a man of uncommon talents and profound learning; and in his moral conduct, and in all the various relations of social life, was an exemplary character.

At Weybridge, in Surry, *Mr. G. Pinion.*

In her 22d year, very suddenly, *Miss O'Hara*, a beautiful and accomplished young lady. She was seized with a fit, about nine o'clock, in Drury-lane theatre, and being removed, never recovered.

At Woking, in Surry, aged 79, *Mr. Garment, sen.*

In Somerset-street, aged 76, the *Hon. Mrs. Rothe*, relict of the late Count de Rothe, lieutenant-general, and colonel and proprietor of the Irish regiment of his name, late in the service of his Most Christian Majesty. Mrs. Rothe was the only daughter of Lucius Lord Viscount Falkland.

*Mr. J. Holmes*, cheesemonger, of Newgate-street.

At East Sheen, Surry, aged 91, *Mrs. Manvillain.*

In New Norfolk-street, in her 86th year, *Mrs. Osbourne*, relict of the late Rev. Dr. Osbourne, of Clifton, Bedfordshire, and daughter of the late Dr. Greene, bishop of Ely.

At Kentish Town, *F. Main, esq.*

*Mr. Driver*, surgeon, formerly of Lionhall, Herefordshire.

In Cumberland-place, *Miss Fludyer*, youngest daughter of Sir Samuel Fludyer, bart.

In Everett-street, Brunswick square, *Mrs. Johnstone*, wife of J. Johnstone, esq. late of St. Thomas in the East, Island of Jamaica.

At Hampstead, *Mrs. Ouberley*, daughter of the late Gerard Howard, esq.

*Mr. Hudson*, of the Piazza Coffee-house.

In Wimpole-street, *G. Crawford, esq.* accountant-general of the army-pay-office.

Suddenly, aged about 32, at the Northumberland coffee-house, *Capt. Fitzgerald*, of the marines. He was a native of Ireland, and well known by the appellation of "*Fighting Fitzgerald!*"

*Joseph Barlow, esq.* of Newington Butts.

At Pentonville, *Mrs. Ware*, wife of Mr. W. Ware, leader of the band at Covent-garden theatre.

At her house, in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, *Lady Gresham*, relict of the late Sir John Gresham, bart. of Titsey-place, Surry.

At Richmond, *Mrs. S. Drage*, formerly of Honiton, in the county of Devon.

*Mr. Bean*, livery stable keeper, of Bury-road, Blackfriars.

At her sister's, in Brunswick-square, *Mrs. Ruddall*, wife of Mr. Ruddall, attorney, of Crediton, Devon.

At Hedge Grove, near Watford, the *Rev. Jos. Fawcett*, the late eloquent lecturer at the Old Jewry, and author of some excellent Poems, of a volume of Sermons, &c.

In Norfolk-street, *J. Gotobed, esq.* attorney, deputy recorder of Bedford, collector to the Bedford or Harper Charity, &c.

*Mr. T. Parry*, merchant, of Aldermanbury.

In Lower Easton-street, *Mrs. Noble.*

At Hackney, the *Rev. J. Stubbs*, senior fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge; he proceeded B.A. in 1746, and M.A. in 1750.

After a lingering illness, aged 80, *Mrs. Grace Jefferson*, widow of the late Mr. John Jefferson, farmer and grazier, of Chingford-green, near Woodford.

At his house in Percy-street, *C. Conolly, esq.*

In Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, aged 71, *W. Mollison, esq.* of Cannon-hill.

In her 84th year, *Mrs. Taylor*, mother of Mr. Taylor, surgeon, of Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

At his house in the Tower, aged 50, *W. Gregory, esq.*

Found dead by the side of his horse, on Enfield-chace, aged 60, *Mr. John Read*, shoemaker, and once master of the Merchant Tailors' Company.

In Audley-square, in his 74th year, *Sir Francis Sykes*, bart. M. P. for Wallingford, Berks. He is succeeded by his only son, Sir Francis Wm. Sykes, now on the continent.

At his house in the Tower, aged 50, *W. Gregory, esq.*

At his house in the Crescent, Minories, *Mr. Bullock*, merchant.



At

At his apartments in Holborn, much respected, the *Rev. W. Keddon*, M.A. of Magdalen college, Oxford, F.S.A. curate and morning preacher of St. Giles in the Fields, Middlesex, and one of the domestic chaplains of the Earl of Portsmouth.

At her house in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, *Lady Gresham*, relict of the late Sir John Gresham, bart. of Titsey-place, Surrey.

*Mr. T. Sealey*, of the East India-house. In passing through Pedlar's Acre in the evening, it being very dark, he unfortunately ran against a short post, which, striking him in a tender part, occasioned his death. His remains were interred in Lambeth-church, with military honours, attended by the Lambeth Volunteer Corps, of which the deceased was a serjeant.

*J. Grant, esq.* of Hill-street, Berkeley-square, justice of peace for the county of Berks, and a partner in the firm of Pybus and Co. bankers, in Old Bond-street. This gentleman was a native of Scotland, from which unthriving clime he transplanted himself to the more prosperous one of India, as a regimental surgeon in the service of the Honourable East India Company, from which situation he afterwards rose to bear a major's commission in the same service. This gave him an opportunity of acquiring a fortune by the spoils of war; which fortune, after his arrival in England, was improved by a marriage with Miss Gilbert, of Salisbury. He, a few years after, made the purchase of his seat at White-Waltham, near Maidenhead; and, taking out a dedimus, he assumed the character of a country gentleman; but that way of life not being altogether congenial to his habits and disposition, he entered into the more profitable one of a banker. His wife dying, he again bound himself in the chains of wedlock with a lady of fortune, who was tired of long celibacy, and who, being certain of not being prolific, adopted a son of Mr. Grant by his former wife, for her heir. Since his death, no will of a date subsequent to the month of August, 1787, having been found, a reward has been offered, in the London Gazette for the discovery of one, if such should exist, of a later date.

Aged 84, *Mrs. Charlotte Lennox*, a lady who has long been distinguished for her genius and literary merit. She was the *protegée* of Dr Johnson, and the friend of Richardson and Mrs. Yates. Mrs. Lennox published, in the year 1752, "The Female Quixote," and "Memoirs of Harriet Stuart." In the former of these novels, the character of Arabella is the counterpart of Don Quixote; and the work was very favourably received. In the following year she published "Shakespeare Illustrated," in 2 vols. 12mo. to which she afterwards added a third. This work consists of the novels and histories on which the Plays of Shakespeare are founded, collected and translated from the original authors: to which are added critical notes, intended to prove that Shakespeare has generally spoilt every story on which his Plays are founded, by torturing them into low contrivances, absurd intrigues, and improbable incidents. In 1756, Mrs. Lennox published, "The Memoirs of the Countess of Berci, taken from the French," 2 vols. 12mo; and, "Sully's Memoirs," translated, 3 vols. 4to; which have since been frequently reprinted in 8vo, and are executed with no small ability. In 1758, she produced "Philander, a Dramatic Pastoral," and "Henrietta," a novel of considerable merit, 2 vols. 12mo; and, in 1760, with the assistance of the Earl of Cork and Orrery, and Dr. Samuel Johnson, she published a translation of "Father Brumoy's Greek Theatre," 3 vols. 4to; the merit of which varies materially in different parts of the work. Two years after, she published "Sophia, a Novel," 2 vols 12mo, which is inferior to her earlier performances; and, after an interval of seven years, she brought out, at Covent-garden theatre, "The Sisters, a Comedy," taken from her novel of Henrietta, which was condemned on the first night of its appearance. In 1773, she furnished Drury-lane theatre with a comedy, intitled, "Old City Manners;" and has only written, we believe, since that time, "Euphemia, a Novel, 1790," 4 vols. 12mo; a performance which by no means deviates from the creditable line in which she always moved. Her father was a field-officer, lieutenant-governor of New York, who sent her over at the age of 15 to a wealthy aunt, who unfortunately, on the arrival of her niece, was out of her senses, and never recovered them; immediately after which, the father died, and the daughter from that time supported herself by her literary talents, which she always employed usefully. Her latter days have been clouded by penury and sickness; calamities which were in a considerable degree alleviated by the kindness of some friends, who revered alike her literary and her moral character. Among these it would be unjust not to mention the names of the Right Hon. George Rose, and the Rev. Wm. Beloe. But the most effectual balm to her wounded spirit arose from the assistance she has received from *The Literary Fund Society*, by whose timely aid, her only son was, a few years since, enabled to fit himself out for an employment in the Anglo American States; and by whose bounty the means of decent subsistence have, for the last twelvemonth, been afforded to the mother.

[*Sir William Gordon, bart. whose death was announced in the February Magazine*, was one of the oldest Nova Scotia baronets. He entered into the army as an ensign about the year 1756, in the 19th regiment of foot, and served in it as lieutenant, captain, and paymaster, for above 20 years; was at the siege of Belleisle, in 1761, and went with the corps to Gibraltar, where he remained till the regiment was ordered to Ireland. In 1775, he was

was appointed captain commandant of the depôt of recruits at Chatham barracks, by the late General Samuel Townſhend, inſpector-general of the recruiting ſervice. About two years afterwards he ſold his company in the 19th regiment, and accepted of the adjutancy of the Weſt Norfolk militia. In that regiment he ſerved till his death as captain and paymaſter, having reſigned his former ſtaff commiſſion, in conſequence of the number of years limited by act of parliament, and receiving the allowance of 6s. *per diem* in virtue thereof. While in the 19th regiment, Sir William Gordon married a daughter of Colonel Irvine, of the 15th regiment of foot, who, during the American war, was lieutenant-governor and commander in chief of the iſland of Guernſey, and father to the preſent Lieutenant-general Irvine, colonel of the 6th garriſon battalion. By this marriage, Sir William had a numerous family, of which only two ſons and three daughters remain. The eldeſt ſon, now Sir John Gordon, is an officer in the corps of engineers belonging to the Eaſt India Company at Bengal; his ſecond ſon, Orford, is a captain in the 7th battalion of royal reſerve; his eldeſt daughter was married ſome years ago to Major-general Cameron, chief engineer at Bengal; the ſecond daughter was married to Col. M'Kenzie, of the retired liſt of the Eaſt India Company's ſervice; and the third daughter is unmarried. Sir William Gordon was a moſt worthy man, highly reſpected by a numerous circle of friends, and will be long lamented by his family, to whom he was an indulgent huſband and good father. His funeral, which was in the military ſtile, (having died with his regiment,) was attended by General Sir James Henry Craig, K. B. commanding the Eſſex diſtrict, and all the officers of the numerous garriſon of Colcheſter, to pay the laſt tribute to a veteran deſervedly eſteemed by all ranks.]

[*The late Mr. Dru Drury, whoſe death was announced in our laſt Number*, had been formerly a goldſmith and jeweller in the Strand, but had retired from buſineſs ſome years. He had ſuffered many years from a complaint that was thought to be an enlargement of the proſtrate gland; but, on examination after his deceaſe, there were found, at the neck of the bladder, three large ſtones of a round oval ſhape, upwards of two inches long, and a full inch deep, which weighed about two ounces each ſtone. Mr. Drury was a fellow of the Linnean Society, and had been many years a collector of ſubjects in natural hiſtory, particularly inſects, which he had procured latterly to a great extent. He had even written three quarto volumes on the ſubject, a work well known to the profeſſors of entomology. He was of a very ancient family, and, it is believed, was lineally deſcended from Sir Dru Drury, in Queen Elizabeth's time.]

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## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

### WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

*Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.*

*Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

The ladies of Newcaſtle, having ſometime ago eſtabliſhed a charitable repoſitory in the town, wherein all kinds of fancy work, of their own manufacture, might be expoſed firſt to view and then to ſale, for the benefit of certain public charities for females within the town, nearly the whole of the articles have been lately diſpoſed of; and the exhibition is now, of courſe, cloſed for a time. The admiſſion money was one ſhilling, which, however, was returned, on purchaſing any article; and the room, on the firſt opening, afforded a ſight allowed to be well worth the money. A conſiderable ſum of money has been raiſed by this means, and diſtributed agreeably to the intention of the patroneſs Lady Ridley, and the other fair contributors.

*Married*] At Durham, M. Dunn, eſq. alderman, to Miſs Braſſington.—Mr. J. Hepworth, linen-draper, to Miſs M. Wheldon.

At Hexham, Mr. E. Tweddell, common-carrier between Carliſle and Newcaſtle, to Miſs M. Baty, of the Grey Bull inn.

At Newcaſtle, C. T. Aveling, eſq. ſurgeon on the ſtaff in this diſtrict, to Miſs M. Atkinſon, of the Shakeſpeare tavern—Captain Wayt, of Southwold, Suffolk, to Miſs Is. Smith.

*Died*] At Durham, Mrs. Henderſon, wife of Mr. R. Henderſon, maſter taylor.—Aged 58, Mr. J. Simpſon, maſon.

At Newcaſtle, Mr. H. Swan, keeper of the rendezvous houſe for impreſſed ſeamen. He ſuddenly dropped down whilſt ſeated in his chair, after walking ſome time upon the quay, and almoſt inſtantly expired.

In her 68th year, Mrs. B. Henzell, formerly of the White Hart inn.

Mr. T. Hutchinſon, broker, lately ſheriff's officer for this county, and formerly one of the bailiffs of Durham. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf not a little by ingenuity and activity in his office, and was frequently employed in caſes that required ſingular dexterity and addreſs, in which he generally ſucceeded.

Mrs. Storey, keeper of the Guildhall or Town Court.—Aged 63, Mr. J. Stephenſon,

ſon, lin n-draper, formerly a maſter mariner in the Oporto trade.—Mr. J. Falcus, butcher.—Mrs. Hindmarſh, wife of Mr. Hindmarſh, plane-maker.—Aged 17, C. Selby, eſq. of Earl, Northumberland.—In her 34th year, Mrs. Iſ. Sopwith, wife of Mr. J. Sopwith, cabinet-maker.—Aged 31, Mr. James Bryan, trumpeter in the fifth regiment of dragoon guards. He had been twenty-one years in the regiment.—Mrs. Bell, wife of Mr. Bell, land ſurveyor.—Aged 19, Mr. G. Weir, ſon of Mr. T. Weir, grocer.

At Durham, Mrs. Henderſon, wife of Mr. R. Henderſon, maſter-taylor.—Aged 58, Mr. J. Simpſon, maſon.

At Sunderland, aged 64, Mrs. A. Booth, wife of Mr. J. Booth, ſhip-owner.—In the prime of life, Mr. J. Nicholſon, butcher.—Aged 87, Mrs. E. Tate, widow.—Aged 66, Mr. J Rowell, baker.

Aged 83, Adam Scott, M.D. phyſician to the Diſpenſary: a gentleman univerſally lamented for his diligence in his profeſſion, and more particularly for his active, zealous humanity, in giving daily advice to the poor, &c. After the celebration of the funeral obſequies, it was unanimouſly agreed by a number of medical gentlemen preſent, to wear mourning for eight days, as a mark of unfeigned reſpect for the Doctor's memory.

Mrs. Hewitt, widow.—Aged 83, Mr. T. Longſtaffe, ſen.—Aged 88, Mrs. Todd, widow.

At North Shields, Mrs. C. Robſon, of the Dock Houſe.

At Berwick-upon-Tweed, Mrs. Atchiſon, wife of Mr. Atchiſon, corn-merchant.—Aged forty-two, Mr. J. Alexander, painter.—Mr. Knox, watch-maker.—Aged thirty-ſeven, Mr. M. Brydone, brother to the celebrated author of a Tour through Sicily, Malta, &c.—Mrs. Ford, a maiden lady.

At Hexham, aged 77, Mr. R. Vaſie.—Aged 74, Mrs. E. Midford.

At Biſhop Wearmouth, Mr. R. Murdoch, joiner.—Mr. T. Smetham.—Aged 35, Mrs. Hewitt, widow.

At Morpeth, aged 74, T. Harle, eſq. formerly poſtmaſter.—Mr. T. Bowman, land-ſurveyor.—In his 71ſt year, the Rev. G. Smalridge, 42 years rector of Bothall, in Northumberland.—Mrs. Bowman, wife of Mr. Bowman, ſtaymaker.—Aged 74, Mrs. Milburne, of the Whalebone inn.—Miſs J. Bolam.

At Renton Bridge, in his 58th year, Mr. T. Fatherley, agent to Mr. Lewis Leg, common brewer.

At Heighington, near Darlington, Mr. T. Lee, formerly a woollen draper.

At Marliſh, Mr J. Hall, farmer.

Mr. Shotton, brewer, of Ponteland. He was a very robuſt and corpulent man, weighing nearly thirty ſtone.

At Kelſo, Mr. J. Burn.—The Rev. G. Goodwill, of Belford, &c.

At Norton, near Stockton, Mrs. Browne, formerly a pork buyer.

At Stockdale Wath, Mr. T. Rumney.

At Corke, in Ireland, Mrs. Barnes, formerly of Newcaſtle.

At Legertwood, Mrs. Brodie.—Mr. W. Lawſon, of Heaton, near Newcaſtle.

At Cheſter-le-ſtreet, aged 77, Lieut. Bell, ſenior lieutenant in the Royal Navy.

At Shincliffe, near Durham, aged 74, Mr. T. White.

At Cowper, Northumberland, in his 99th year, M. Sydney, eſq. This gentleman had been for many years greatly afflicted with the gravel, and, of late, voided a number of ſtones, averaging from eight to ten in a day, ſome larger than a pea; yet, what is a very ſingular circumſtance, without the leaſt pain. When he had reached his 70th year, his thirſt for childiſh paſtimes became ſo ſtrong, that he uſed regularly to attend a dancing ſchool, where he commonly appeared highly gratified with the ſprightly exertions of his juvenile aſſociates. About two years ago, a ſiſter, who reſides in London, paying him a viſit, Mr. Sydney allowed her milk and lodging, but ſhe was under the neceſſity of providing herſelf with bread, meat, and other neceſſaries. When he ſent away any money to his banker's in Newcaſtle, three truſty ſervants were diſpatched for this purpoſe, well mounted and armed with piſtols, the principal man riding in the middle with the caſh, and the other two keeping at proper diſtances in the van and rear, &c. But ſetting aſide theſe and many other eccentricities of this gentleman, he was generally conſidered as truly upright in his dealings, and was highly reſpected as a humane landlord, &c.

On the 29th of July laſt, by the unfortunate blowing up of the ſhip Caledonia, in the Weſt Indies, Mr. C. Heron, ſon of the late Ralph Heron, eſq. of Newcaſtle.

## CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The patients admitted laſt year on the books of the Kendal Diſpenſary were 965 in number, of whom 160 were afflicted with the influenza, of which diſorder ten of the patients died.

In the courſe of laſt year, there were, in the pariſh of Workington, 202 baptiſms, 208 burials, and 62 marriages. Within the ſame period, in the pariſh of Harrington, there were 56 baptiſms, 43 burials, and 11 marriages.

Great and well-founded complaints have been lately made relative to the very ruinous ſtate of the county bridge over the water, called the Keetle, on the road to Wath. The late froſt, heavy rains, &c. have ſo materially injured the ſame, as to render it extremely dangerous for any perſon to attempt to paſs it.

Some workmen who were lately employed in digging a foundation in Sewel's-lane, in Scotch-ſtreet, city of Carliſle, diſcovered, juſt time enough to prevent a fatal accident to themſelves, a well, which, upon further inveſtigation by the plumb line, proved to be twenty-ſeven feet deep, of which ſpace about twenty-four feet were filled with water. On

draining the said well, several valuable remains of Roman antiquities were taken up, amongst which were two brass sacrificial vases; one of them eleven inches in height, and twenty-one in circumference: several bones, horns, &c. were likewise found at the same time.

It appears from the Cumberland Packet of Jan. 17, that Mr. John Walker, of Bassenthwayte Chapel, in Cumberland, had, merely for the purpose of experiment, buried a live toad in the earth, in the month of November 1802.—That gentleman, or his representative, thus describes the result of the experiment, in the same paper "The reptile was put into a bason, the bason covered with a slate, and deposited about a foot beneath the surface of the earth, on the 5th of November 1802. The bason was carefully dug up, on the 8th of the present month, when its inhabitant was found *alive*, though much smaller after its confinement of *fifteen months*. It is unnecessary to observe, that, during that long period, it is not known that any nutriment could be obtained by the prisoner, whose situation seems to have utterly precluded every means of subsistence." It appears likewise, from the same accounts, that the toad has been re-committed to the earth, for the purpose of further experiments.

The quantity of rain which fell at Kendall in the course of last year, is thus described by a late Correspondent of the Carlisle Journal.

| | *Inches.* |
|---|---|
| January | 1,751 |
| February | 4,305 |
| March | 2,732 |
| April | 2,809 |
| May | 5,425 |
| June | 3,589 |
| July | 2,548 |
| August | 3,476 |
| September | 3,158 |
| October | 1,950 |
| November | 3,513 |
| December | 5,113 |
| | 40,369 |

*N. B.* The mean annual rain at Kendal, for the last sixteen years, is } 56,600

*Married.*] At Lowthorpe, W. Chapman, esq. of Newcastle, to Miss Knowsley, of Cattleholme, in the county of York.

Lately, in Virginia, North America, J. Yates, esq. second son of the late D. Young, esq. of Skirwith Abbey, in this county, to Miss Lovell.

Mr. W. Grayson, grocer, of Whitehaven, to Miss Birkitt, of Beckermont.

At Whitehaven, Mr. G. Fearon, watchmaker, to Miss Sisson.

At Carlisle, Mr. G. Sowerby, painter, to Miss Is. Nichol.

At Kendal, Mr. F. Browne, spirit-merchant, to Miss Branthwayte, of Kirkland, near Kendal.

At Haltwhistle, Mr. T. Bell, draper, to Miss M. Glenwright.

*Died.*] At Carlisle, in the flower of youth, Mr. T. Borrowskill.—Mr. J. Brown, shoemaker, Mr. J. Hewitt, joiner.

At Whitehaven, in her 90th year, Mrs. E. Russell.—In her 84th year, Mrs. L. Hodgson, widow of the late Mr. T. Hodgson, school-master.—In her 25th year, Miss Kirkpatrick, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Kirkpatrick.—In her 48th year, Mrs. Clemetson.—Aged 53, Mrs. A. Armstrong, widow of the late Mr. J. Armstrong, butcher.—Aged fifty-eight years, Mr. J. Rule, mariner.

At Workington, aged 69, Mr. W. Irwin, master of the Curwen's Arms inn.

At Cockermouth, J. Thompson, esq. high bailiff of the borough, and post master.—Aged 23, Miss J. Grave, daughter of Mr. J. Grave, inn-keeper.

At Harrington, aged 78, Mr. W. Saunderson, sixty-two years clerk of the parish; in which period there have been seventeen successive rectors and curates of the same.

Miss D. Robinson, of Gate Beck, near Kendal.—Mrs. Bromwell, widow of the late Mr. J. Bromwell, surgeon, of Alstone.—Aged 84, Mr. W. Kirk, of Holme, near Burton in Kendal.

At Kirby Lonsdale, aged 82, Mr. J. Grundy.—Aged 88, Mr. C. Garnett.—Aged 93, Mr. J. Sisson.

On his passage from Dublin, aged 34, Captain H. Wilson, of the brig Warrington, of Workington.

YORKSHIRE.

A late Sheffield paper observes that "the total quantity of rain that has fallen in this neighbourhood, during the last year, is 26,06 inches. The first three months produced 573; the second 612; the third 322; and the fourth 1099, of which, including snow, no less than 675 fell in the three last weeks of December.

*Married.*] At York, Mr. J. Green, plane-maker, to Mrs Emerson, widow of the late Mr. Emerson, brick maker.—Mr. S. Birstall, merchant, of Hull, to Miss Champney, eldest daughter of Mr. Champney, surgeon.—R. Burland, esq. of Methley, to Miss Crampton, of Castleford.—Mr. M. White, merchant, of Leeds, to Miss A. Gowland, of Boston, near Thorp Arch.—The Rev. C. Croft, of Cawood, to Miss Milner, of Sherburne.

At Sculcoats, near Hull, Mr. W. Ferriby, to Miss E. Crosskill, daughter of Mr. Crosskill, baker.

At Leeds, Mr. J. Kell, currier, of London, to Miss S. Hill, daughter of the late Mr. J. Hill, merchant.—Mr. J. Rhodes, merchant, to Miss Salt, both of Hanslet, near Leeds.—Mr. Ar. Lupton, jun. merchant, of Leeds, to Miss Pearson, of Kirkleatham, in the North Riding.

At Whitby, Mr. Greensides, surgeon, to Miss Langbone, daughter of Mr. G. Langbone, ship-builder.

At

At Hull, Mr. R. Barker, farmer, of Baythorpe, to Miss M. Sharpe.—Capt. Allen, late of the Gardiner and Joseph Greenland ship, to Mrs Jackson.

*Died.*] At York, aged 49, Mr. W. Jennings.—At her mother's house in this city, in her 20th year, Miss A. Drake, second daughter of the Rev. Samuel Drake, late rector of Hauxwell in this county, &c.—At her lodgings in this city, Miss Bacon, daughter of the late Mr. Alderman Bacon.

At Hull, aged 68, Mr. T. Barker, ship owner.—Aged 33, Mr. H. Webster, son of the late Rev. Mr. Webster, of this place.—Mrs. Powell, wife of Mr. Powell, of Drury-lane, and formerly of the Theatre Royal, in this town.—Aged about 40, Mr. T. Browne, surgeon.—Aged 64, Mrs. Cobb, mother of Mr. Cobb, joiner.—Aged 34, Capt. D. Warner, of the Swedish vessel named "Wandering Mariner."—Aged about 51, lieut. Leslie, of the royal navy.—Aged 33, Mrs. Atkin, wife of Mr. J. Atkin, block maker.

At Sheffield, in his 76th year, the Rev. J. Evans, upwards of thirty-nine years minister of a congregation of Protestant Dissenters meeting in this place.

Aged 59, Mrs. E. Wright, widow, of Sheffield-park.—Mrs. Eyre, wife of Mr. T. Eyre.—Mr. J. Miller, of the Cross Keys public-house.—Mr. W. Wyles, grocer, formerly an officer of excise.—Mrs. Marshall, of Bridge Houses.

At Wakefield, Mr. F. Houseley, wheelwright.

At Mr. Soulby's, merchant, of Wakefield, in the prime of life, Mr. Clapham, of Highley. He fell down suddenly in a fit, and expired shortly after.

At Bradford, Mrs. Hardy, wife of J. Hardy, esq.

At Knaresboro', in his 66th year, Mr. Couplaid, druggist.

At Halifax, Mr. Butterfield, father of Mr. R. Butterfield, merchant, of Leeds.

At Doncaster, aged 42, Mrs. Jewitt, late of Snaith Lodge.—Aged 83, Mr. Caley, an eminent surgeon.

At Market Weighton, Mr. H. P. Birkitt, surgeon, and coroner for the East Riding.

At Malton, aged 69, Mr. R. Metcalfe, nearly fifty years proprietor of the stage waggon travelling between York and Malton.

At Dodworth, Miss Filewood, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Filewood, of Silkstone. By a very singular and dreadful fatality, the father, mother, son, and two daughters, of this family, have all died within a few weeks of each other.

At Aldborough, in Holderness, aged 58, Mr. R. Birkwood, surgeon.

At Bentley, near Bawtry, Mr. Clarke, mustard-maker.—Mr. Turner, formerly landlord of Scrooby Inn, near Bawtry.

At Reedness, aged 69, Mrs Welbourne, relict of the late Capt. G. Welbourne, of Hull.—In her 23d year, Miss M. Judson, of Bowthorpe, near Selby.—Mrs. Wilkinson, wife of Mr. Jos. Wilkinson, merchant, of Gildersome, near Leeds.—Mrs. Morley, of Sheriff Hutton, near York.

At Kelfield, near Cawood, in her 71st year, Mrs. Stillingfleet, relict of the late Rev. E. Stillingfleet, M A. and only daughter of W. Peirse, esq. of Hutton Bonville. This excellent lady lived and died with the character of an humble and pious, but rational Christian.

[The late Reverend Joseph Evans, of Sheffield, was born at Manchester, on the 2d of April, 1728. He was the only surviving son of Mr. Roger Evans, of that place, merchant, by Ann his wife, daughter of the Reverend Joseph Dawson, of Morley, near Leeds, a descendant of the eminently pious Joseph Dawson, of Thornton,* one of those illustrious Confessors who, in the days of persecution, endured very severe afflictions rather than violate the dictates of conscience. Discovering very early a thirst after useful knowledge, and being of a grave, serious, disposition, his worthy parents resolved to devote him to the service of religion. Perhaps this resolution of theirs might be strengthened by recollecting that he was maternally descended from a family, several branches of which had been successful ministers of the Gospel. The anecdotes which would be frequently repeated to him of their piety and resignation under severe undeserved sufferings, must have deeply impressed his tender mind, and contributed to excite those sentiments of esteem and veneration for their memories which he ever afterwards retained, and probably raised in him a desire to emulate their usefulness. At the same time he would naturally be led to behold every species of persecution for conscience-sake in utter abhorrence, and to espouse the most generous ideas respecting the nature and importance of civil and religious liberty.—At seven or eight years of age, Mr. Evans was put under the care of the Reverend Mr. Knight, who then kept an academy at Newton Heath, near Manchester; and about the year 1744 he was introduced under Coward's fund to an academy in London, of which the very learned Dr. David Jennings was principal tutor, and where many worthy and highly-respectable Ministers had their education. Here he very assiduously applied himself to his studies, and made considerable progress in every species of learning necessary to qualify him for the important office to which he was destined. Of his fellow-ministers, few were better classics, and yet fewer had that critical knowledge of the Holy Scriptures which Mr. Evans possessed.—It was expected by the trustees of Coward's fund, that the young men supported by it should be brought up in sentiments strictly Calvinistical. These were also the acknowledged tenets of Dr. Jennings;

* Vide Non: con: Mem.

nings; but notwithstanding this, many of the ministers educated in this academy enrolled themselves among what are denominated the Free Dissenters. The subject of this memoir was one of these. Having seriously and candidly examined the arguments on either side, he thought that as he had dissented from the Established Church in common with his tutor and the trustees, it could give no great umbrage to them to learn that a change had taken place in his sentiments. So soon as he was completely confirmed in his new principles, he thought it his duty publicly to avow it, though the consequence was sure to be his losing the support he had before enjoyed, and consequently his leaving the academy some time before the completion of the usual period. Mr. Evans addressed himself to Coward's trustees, in a letter dated March 24, 1749, in which he thanks them for their former kindnesses, and informs them, that "as upon mature deliberation he found his present sentiments in various points different from those in which the exhibition was intended to educate young persons," he entirely quitted the fund. This affair was a good deal talked of among the Dissenters in London at this period; the bigotted and the malignant circulated calumnies to the prejudice of Mr. Evans; and 'tis no wonder, when we consider the amiable diffidence of his character, that they wrought very forcibly upon his spirits. But in some measure to counterbalance this, his behaviour on this occasion had also raised him up many new friends; amongst others, Dr. Chandler and Lardner, and particularly Dr. Benson, honoured him with many unequivocal proofs of sincere esteem. He had also the cheering consciousness of the integrity of his intentions, and the satisfaction of having acted as became a man and a Christian. His tutor gave him under his hand a very satisfactory testimonial respecting his moral character and steady application to learning during his residence at the academy; and though the above-recited event might occasion some unwillingness in Dr. Jennings to bear public testimony to the merit of his pupil, yet he could not forbear, in the confidence of private correspondence, thus to express his high sense of it. To Dr. Doddridge he thus writes soon after the receipt of his diploma of D.D.—"Mr. Neal was of opinion that the performances of two of our pupils who passed an examination yesterday, were a greater honour to their tutor than a doctorate from the most ancient university in Scotland, or even in Europe. I am sure they gave me much more pleasure."—The late Reverend Mr. Dickenson, of Gloucester, was the other student of whom their tutor thus expresses his high approbation.

Mr. Evans continued for some few months in London, preaching occasionally, and cultivating his acquaintance with many of the ministers there. In the summer of 1749 he returned to his friends at Manchester, and preached to the congregation there, as also at Warrington, Blakeley, &c. with universal acceptance. About this time he was ordained, as appears from a letter which he wrote to a fellow-student, wherein he informs him of it, and adds, "The ministers did not come determined to approve one only who embraced such a form of *sound words*; but after being satisfied with my knowledge in the languages, what is peculiarly called philosophy, and my moral conduct, they not only freely permitted me to declare my sentiments of moral and divine truths, but to exert myself in candidly defending them in opposition to several of my examiners."—In the same letter he also mentions having received an invitation from the Dissenters at Houlcome, in Lancashire, to become their minister, which offer he had declined. His native constitution having not been strong, his late distresses in London had considerably impaired his health; but the tranquillity he now enjoyed, and the society of his beloved friends and relations, soon restored to him that first of blessings. His leisure was also rendered subservient to his acquisition of further knowledge; moral philosophy, with its different systems, was at this time his favourite study; and his residence at Manchester gave him frequent opportunities of enjoying the advantage of the society of the Rev. Messrs. Mosterhead and Seddon, who highly applauded his late conduct, and were his particular friends. Early in the next year (1750,) Mr. Evans became fixed in a situation which afforded him the means of having frequent interviews with his London friends. The Reverend Mr. Barber, the aged minister of Brentwood, in Essex, being laid aside by a paralytic attack, his society applied to Dr. Benson to recommend to them a person he thought proper, to be assistant to their afflicted pastor.—Mr. Evans occurred to him as being very likely to suit them. Accordingly, in January, Dr. Benson wrote to him on the subject; Mr. Evans accepted the offer, and preached at Brentwood for the first time on the 4th day of February. Mr. Barber died soon after. Mr. Evans settled at Brentwood, and he then continued their sole minister. In December 1751 he received an invitation to the assistance of his kind friend and patron Dr. Benson, at Crutched-friars, which, at the earnest instance of the Brentwood congregation, he declined; though a short time afterwards some of the members of his society took occasion to except against the want of orthodoxy in his discourses, and endeavoured to get him removed. His friends in London encouraged Mr. Evans very much to maintain himself in the office to which he had been regularly called, hoping by his means to keep up the rational religion his predecessor taught, in opposition to the high-flown Calvinistic doctrines which were at that time introducing into the society. But the controversies becoming more violent, and his health

health being ſhaken by the ſtate of anxiety he was in, after braving it for ſome months, he determined upon leaving the place. At this juncture Dr. Eaton, the highly reſpectable paſtor of the congregation of Diſſenters aſſembling in the High Pavement meeting in Nottingham, being in a poor ſtate of health, and his phyſicians adviſing a journey to Bath, a temporary ſupply was wanted for his place, and Mr. Evans was recommended to Dr. Eaton by the Reverend Mr. Pope, of London. Accordingly he left Brentwood in September 1754, and ſettled at Nottingham. Though intended on all ſides as rather a temporary retreat than a fixed ſituation, his removal proved more permanent than was expected; for Dr. Eaton was now growing into years, and notwithſtanding his complaints were ſo far removed as to allow him to reſume his miniſterial ſervices, yet an aſſiſtant was requiſite, and Mr. Evans having given general ſatisfaction, was choſen to that office.—A proſpect of more extenſive uſefulneſs opened upon him toward the cloſe of the year 1758, which induced him to leave Nottingham. In the courſe of this year the Diſſenters of the Upper Chapel, in Sheffield, had loſt both their miniſters; the Reverend Field-Sylveſter Wadſworth by reſignation, on account of declining health, and the Reverend Thomas Haynes, by death. The Reverend John Dickenſon was choſen ſucceſſor to Mr. Wadſworth; and on the 2d of January, 1759, Mr. Evans received an unanimous invitation to become his colleague. The Diſſenters of Fullwood, a village in the neighbourhood of Sheffield, had alſo, in this fatal year, loſt their paſtor by the ſtroke of death; and a ſcheme being propoſed and approved of for uniting the two congregations, Mr. Dickenſon and Mr. Evans took the joint charge, officiating alternately at both places, till the demiſe of the former gentleman in 1780, when the Reverend Benjamin Naylor was choſen his ſucceſſor.—This removal to Sheffield was the moſt important ſtep in Mr. Evans's life; for he continued in connection with the two congregations for the long period of near forty years, fulfilling the duties of his important ſtation with the moſt blameleſs integrity, preaching the great practical truths of Chriſtianity, and enforcing the precepts he delivered, by an example uniformly bright and correſpondent. His views of the doctrines of Chriſtianity were liberal and cheerful; he was a man of peace; reſpected good men of every ſect and denomination; and was in his turn cordially reſpected by them. He ſtudiouſly avoided all party ſquabbles and diſputes; and though of late years it has been very faſhionable to calumniate the Diſſenters as ſeditious, diſaffected, perſons; yet he paſſed through this period with tranquillity, having few, if any, enemies, and ſurrounded by a circle of highly reſpectable friends. It muſt, indeed, with pleaſure be declared, that the inhabitants of Sheffield are diſtinguiſhed for the candid and liberal ſpirit which the different denominations of Chriſtians manifeſt towards each other. May this amiable, this Chriſtian ſpirit, long remain and increaſe!—But though Mr. Evans entered into no parties or diſputes, yet he was ever ready, both in his private and profeſſional capacity, in promoting any plan of public utility. The infirmary, the ſunday-ſchools, and the girls' charity-ſchool, are indebted to his influence and activity for ſome part of their preſent eſtabliſhment; and the ſame may be ſaid of many other charitable ſchemes of a more private nature.—That after ſo long a period of high reſpectability and uſefulneſs, any thing ſhould ariſe in the congregation, ſo much benefitted by his inſtructions, as to give a moment's uneaſineſs to the mind of their venerable paſtor, muſt excite wonder and regret; and yet more, when it is known that he felt himſelf ſo wounded by their ſeeming (though perhaps unintentional,) neglect, that he determined upon reſigning his miniſtry. Accordingly he preached among them for the laſt time as their fixed paſtor on the 4th of November, 1798, ſince which time he had no congregation under his ſpecial care, but was ever ready to aſſiſt a neighbouring miniſter; and in a true ſpirit of Chriſtian meekneſs, has often aſſiſted in that congregation which he could not but think had uſed him ungenerouſly.—He was now in the 71ſt year of his age; and though by regular habits of temperance his delicate conſtitution had been preſerved, he had begun to ſink under the infirmities of declining years. His walks to Fullwood had begun to be irkſome to him; ſo that had his reſignation been brought about in a manner more agreeable to his feelings, his friends might rather have rejoiced in it, as a means of preſerving to them for ſome time longer, in the ſweet intercourſe of private life, a life ſo juſtly dear to them. The laſt year had made a cruel inroad upon his perſonal enjoyments; early in it he loſt a ſiſter tenderly beloved; and a very ſhort time after, a near relation,* whom he had long regarded as a brother, was taken to his reward. Theſe afflictions lay heavy upon him; and though in ſome meaſure he could ſurvey them "in the calm light of mild philoſophy," they certainly in part occaſioned the complaint which, after many ſtruggles, brought him to the grave. His diſeaſe was of an aſthmatic nature: he was ſeveral times, during the laſt eight months of his life, ſuddenly ſeized with violent oppreſſions at his breaſt, and great difficulty of reſpiration: by the uſe of ether he was commonly reſtored; and though every attack enfeebled him more and more, in the intervals he enjoyed a tolerable degree of health and ſpirits. Though he

* The Reverend Radcliffe Scholefield, of Birmingham, of whom ſome memoirs are given in a former Number.

thought,

thought, and often obferved, that however recruited he might at times appear, his diffolution was near at hand. 'Twas truly edifying to obferve the good old man looking forward to his filent manfion with a calm compofure and ferenity of foul, fuch only as the confcioufnefs of a well-fpent life, and a firm reliance upon the promifes of Scripture could infpire. On the 30th of December he had enjoyed the company of a few friends, and retired to bed as well as he had been for fome time. About three o'clock on the morning of the 31ft he was again feized with his old complaint; but the attack appeared much flighter than many which he had furmounted: application was again made to ether:—the time was however arrived when the power of medicine fhould be of no avail; and, after an illnefs of about an hour, he calmly refigned his fpirit into the hands of him who gave it. —"Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace." Mr. Evans's mother furvived her hufband many years. When her fon removed to Sheffield, they hired a fmall houfe, and refided together till her death. His filial piety was another very amiable trait in his character.—After the death of his mother, he married, in the year 1762, Mifs Sufanna Haynes, eldeft daughter of his worthy predeceffor, the Rev. Thomas Haynes. They had no children, and fhe yet furvives, in hope of being remitted to him in that happy world where death fhall feparate no more.]

LANCASHIRE.

Total amount of the Marriages, Chriftenings, and Burials, that have taken place at the collegiate church in Manchefter, during the laft year: Marriages, 2,332; chriftenings, 3,546; burials, 1,162—Increafed in the above period, in marriages, 212; ditto in chriftenings, 469—Decreafed in burials, 246.

Some benevolent characters in Liverpool have it in contemplation to erect an additional building to that excellent inftitution the School of Induftry for the Indigent Blind, in that town, as foon as the funds of the charity will admit of it. The principal donations to the propofed additional building, that have been made in the courfe of the laft year, are the following: J. Hornby, efq. 50l. Mrs. Hornby, 5cl. W. Langton, efq. 10l. 10s. Mrs. Langton, 10l. 10s. J. Boyds, efq. of Brownhill, 20l. N. Gould, efq. of Manchefter, 21l. and J. Brogden, efq. of Bradford, 5l.—Among the legacies are, one of 100l. by Mr. S. Hemingway, of Walton Brooke, and one of 50l. by Mr. J. Smith, of Liverpool.

*Married.*] At Liverpool, Mr. N. Batty, to Mifs H. Macfall.—Mr. W. Higfon, merchant, to Mifs E. Coulbourne.—Mr. J. Gibfon, merchant, to Mrs. Albifton, widow, late of Cheatham-hall, near Manchefter.

At Manchefter, T. Skirt, efq. captain of the Warrington Volunteers, to Mifs M. Lowndes, late of London.—Mr. J. Walker, timber-merchant, to Mifs F. Gregory.—Mr. C. F. Speyer, merchant, of Liverpool, to Mifs E. Duxbury.—Mr. T. Cardwell, to Mifs Holme, of Hempfhaw.

At Kirk Braddon, ifle of Man, Mr. R. Banks, of Blanchow, to Mifs Quayle, daughter of Capt. Quayle, of Douglas.—Alfo, at Douglas, Mr. G. Redfern, to Mrs. Wattleworth, of Caftletown.—Lieut. Chadwick, of the 22d regiment of light dragoons, to Mifs B. Lowe, of Winwick.

At Chorley, the Rev. R. Buck, fellow of Magdalen-college, Cambridge, to Mifs Hull, daughter of Mr. J. Hull, furgeon.

At Cartmel, Capt R. Briggs, of the fhip Ardent, of Liverpool, to Mrs. Swainfon, of Flookburgh.

*Died.*] At Liverpool, Capt. Henfhall, late mafter of the fhip Martha, employed in the African trade.—Aged 62, Mr. R. Wilfon, fecretary to the Seamens' Hofpital.—Aged 51, Mr. R. Harrifon, timber merchant.—In his 85th year, Mr. F. Bare, formerly commander of a veffel that failed from this port.—Aged 67, Mrs. E. Adamfon, widow, late of Spaw's Brow.—Mrs. Phillips.—Mr. N. Ayres, dealer in earthen-ware.—Aged 32, Mrs. Bancroft, widow.—In her 87th year, Mrs. J. Smith, widow.—Aged 75, Mr. N. Mills.—Mrs. M. Windfor.—Mr. G. King, attorney.—Mr. T. Pearfon, liquor-merchant.—Aged 19, on a vifit at this town, Mifs H. Edwards, of Chefter.—Aged 28, Mrs. Orme.—Aged 50, Mrs. E. Plant.—Mrs. Ifaac, fifter to Mrs. Jofeph, of Colquitt-ftreet.—Aged 38, Mr. R. Tarleton, watch-maker.—Mrs. Martin, relict of the late G. M. Martin, efq. late of Biddeford, Devon.—In her 84th year, Mrs. Mayne, widow.

At Manchefter, Mrs. Robinfon, wife of Mr. Robinfon, attorney.—Mr. G. Swift, one of the Manchefter rifle corps.—Aged 35, Mr. J. Packer, mafter of the Volunteer public-houfe, Spinning-field. He was one of the heavieft men in Manchefter, weighing upwards of twenty fcore. The length of his coffin was nearly 9 feet, the breadth 3 feet, and depth 2 feet 3 inches. Mr. Packer reprefented the character and performed the part of Sir John Falftaffe, twice on the ftage, without the aid of any ftuffing-geer, &c. in a very creditable ftile, and fuch as would reflect no difcredit on a veteran performer. He was carried to the grave on the fhoulders of twelve men.

In Salford, aged 76, highly refpected, Mr. J. Harrop, a refpectable printer, and the original proprietor of the Manchefter Mercury, which he has printed and publifhed for nearly half a century. He had retired from active bufinefs for more than fixteen years.

At Lancafter, aged 61, Mrs. R. Dawfon, widow.—Aged 24, Mr. J. Nunns, woollen-draper.—Mrs. Howfon, widow.—Aged 83, Mrs. Fenton.

At Colne, Mr. Moone, attorney.

At

At Preston, aged 40, Mr. W. Cartwright, engineer.

At Clitheroe, aged 61, Miss Oddie, daughter of the late Mr. W. Oddie, surgeon.

In Paul-street, Kingsdown, Capt. Lewis, of Liverpool.

On the 12th of March last, at the isle of St. Thomas, in the West Indies, Mr. J. Latham, merchant, late of Manchester.

Aged 74, Mrs. Unsworth, widow, of Maghull.—Mr. Downing, of Brownlow-hill.

On his passage from Grenada to Tortola, West Indies, on board the ship Vanguard, Capt. J. Pince.

At Lydyate, Mrs. Crofton, late of Liverpool.—Mrs. Carus, of Melling, near Lancaster, second daughter of the late J. Dowker, esq. of Kendal.

At Blackrod, near Chorley, Mr. J. Mathews, late of Liverpool.

At Old Calabar, West Africa, in his 32d year, Mr. J. Vose, chief mate of the ship Venus.

At Woolton, near Liverpool, of a decline, in the prime of life, Mr. A. Muir, surgeon.

CHESHIRE.

*Married.*] At Chester, Mr. S. Ralphs, to Miss Jones, of Saighton.

At Wrexham, Mr. J. Jones, draper, to Miss H. Jones.

At Prestbury, the Rev. Mr. Bunting, of the City Road, London, to Miss Maclardy, of Macclesfield.

At Witton, Mr. S. Bull, wine-cooper, of Northwich, to Miss Stubbs, daughter of Mr. J. Stubbs, timber-merchant.

*Died.*] At Chester, J. Clegg, esq. of Neston.—Aged 77, Mr. Ratcliffe, watchmaker.—Aged about 30, in a fit of apoplexy, with which he was suddenly seized, while in the act of conversing with a friend, Mr. R. Long, hatter, and a serjeant in the Royal Chester Volunteers.—E. Wilson, esq. formerly of Liverpool.

At Macclesfield, in her 76th year, Mrs. M. Malcolm, widow.

At Stockport, Mr. Brookshaw.—Mr. R. Crowther, of Heaton Norris.—Mr. J. Taylor, gardener, of Great Boughton, near Chester. His death is attributed to the circumstance of having inadvertently slept in a damp bed.

At Mold, Mrs. Conway, wife of Mr. Conway, surgeon.

At Wrexham, Mrs. Parry, wife of Mr. Parry, master of the band of the Denbighshire militia.

DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Spondon, Mr. W. Antill, tanner, to Miss E. Dalby.

At Church Gresley, R. Waterworth, esq. of Wressel Castle, Yorkshire, to Miss Nadin.—Mr. W. Haslam, farmer, to Miss C. Soar, both of Little Chester, near Derby.—Mr. Is. Whieldon, of Crookstone, to Miss M. Lomas, of Glutton.

*Died.*] At Derby, aged 78, W. Wollatt, gent.—Aged 82, Mr. J. Humphrey.—Aged 43, Mrs. Cooper, widow of the late Mr. J. Cooper, cabinet-maker.—Aged 17, Mr. G. R. Goodwyn.

At Chesterfield, J. Hoole, gent. He was found dead in bed, though he had spent the preceding evening with a party of friends, apparently in his usual state of health.—At the Red Lion inn, Mr. W. Bennett, whip-maker. He was found upon the stairs, which he went up, with an intention of going to bed, with his face downwards, quite dead.—In his 76th year, Mr. T. Hilton.

At Wirksworth, aged 81, Mr. T. Wall, parish sexton.

At Ashbourne, aged 31, Mrs. Hollins, wife of Mr. Hollins, draper.—Mr. Clower, of West Hallam.

At Edingale, Mrs. Pimm.

At Lock-park, near Derby, of the confluent small-pox, Mr. T. Blackman, coachman to W. D. Lowe, esq.—Mr. Dunn, formerly a performer in the Derby, Nottingham, and Stamford company of comedians, and for several years past a pensioner on their fund.—Far advanced in years, Mrs. Smedley, widow, of Eggington.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Eastwold, in this county, Mr. F. H. Clay, merchant, of Aldermanbury, to Miss E. Chelyn.

At Nottingham, Mr. Rix, bricklayer, to Mrs. Haynes.—The Rev. J. Dashwood, to Miss Holdsworth.—Mr. Bailey, hosier, to Miss Harrington, of Bretson, in the county of Derby.—Mr. Burton, taylor, to Mrs. Stubly.

At Mansfield, Mr. Meakin, of Mansfield Woodhouse, to Miss Ogle.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, in her 79th year, Mrs. C. Needham, the last surviving sister of the late Mr. N. Surgeon. Aged 21, of a decline, Mr. W. Merry.—Mrs. Oldknow, of the Coppice, wife of T. Oldknow, esquire, alderman.—B. Hornbuckle, esquire, one of the aldermen of this corporation. He served the office of Mayor in the years 1795, and 1803, and uniformly conducted himself as a magistrate, with a liberal and independent spirit.

At Newark, aged 63, Mrs. Walls, relict of the late Mr. W. Walls, several years agent to Lord Middleton.

At East Retford, aged 42, Mr. T. Whitaker, upholsterer, and many years an acceptable and useful local preacher in the societies and the Wesleyan Methodists.—Aged 73, Mr. J. Barker, father of the Corporation, being the oldest alderman of the borough.

At Orston, at the Vicarage-house, aged 56, highly respected, the Rev. J. Fell, more than thirty-one years curate of that parish, &c. With a slender income, arising chiefly from his curacy, and a small farm he rented of the vicar, he brought up creditably a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters.

ters. His widow, Mrs. Fell, is fister of Mr. Robert Bean, proprietor of the livery ftables, Blackfriars-bridge, London, but who is lately deceafed.

In her 24th year, Mifs Abigail Woolley, of Ratcliffe-upon-Soar. This excellent and very engaging young woman was taken ill on the preceding Saturday, with a complaint that baffled all the fkill of fome experienced medical gentlemen, and in the fhort fpace of forty-eight hours, this "fair emblem of nature's works," as fhe is aptly characterized by her friends, was blafted for ever!

LINCOLNSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. H. Keyworth, of Arnold, near Nottingham, to Mifs A. Steeper, of Lincoln.

At Pilham, Mr. Fox, farmer, to Mifs L. Hird, of the Angel Inn, Gainfborough.—Mr. Robinfon, of Afhwell, to Mifs Freer, of Oakham.

At Houghton, in Huntingdonfhire, Mr. C. Rogers, of Clapton, to Mifs Biden.

At Grantham, Mr. Williams, brazier and furnifhing ironmonger, of Sleaford, to Mifs M. Ball.—T. Allprefs, efq. of Holywell, in Huntingdonfhire, to Mifs Flint, of Gracechurch-ftreet, London.

At Swinefhead, Mr. T. Root, fchoolmafter, to Mifs R. Ellis.

At Frampton, the Rev. J. Caparne, to Mifs Wayette, daughter of Mr. Alderman Wayette, of Bofton.

At Bofton, Mr. Parkin, cooper, to Mifs Wake.

At Helpringham, Mr. Preagrove, druggift, to Mifs E. Clarricoats, of Heckington Fen.

*Died.*] At Lincoln, aged 56, Mr. B. Fox, brazier.—Aged 78, Mr. J Douglas, formerly a traveller with drapery goods, &c.—Mrs. Bromhead, wife of the late Mr. J. Bromhead, captain and adjutant in the North Lincoln militia. Mr. B. had ferved with reputation in Germany, under Prince Ferdinand, and had been prefent in eight or nine general engagements.—Aged 63, Mr. R. Browne, tailor.

At Stamford, aged 59, Mrs. Scotney.—Aged 48, Mr. W. Colls, liquor-merchant, late mafter of the George and Angel Inn.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Countefthorpe, Mr. W. Burley, to Mrs. A. North.

At Markfield, Mr. S. Sutton, furgeon and apothecary, of Uley, to Mifs H. Dexter, fourth daughter of Mr. Dexter, of Grooby-parks—Mr. Hobil, of Littlethorpe, to Mifs J. Oldacre, of Peatling-lodge.

At Afhby, Mr. Clarkfon, of Breedon-lodge, to Mifs Beavington.

*Died.*] At Leicefter, Mr. Dickens, formerly an eminent hofier.—Of an apoplectic fit, Mr. Roberts, fen.—In his 73d year, Mr. T. Jeffor, many years turnkey at the jail of this borough.

At Hinckley, in his 67th year, the Rev. J. Cole Galloway, A.M. rector of Stokegodling, and vicar of Hinckley.

On Coleorton-moor, in his 73d year, Mr. J. Bailey, grocer.

At Thurmafton, aged 82, Mrs. E. Day. She was fo dreadfully burnt, in confequence of the fire catching a part of her drefs, that it occafioned her death fhortly afterwards. Two fimilar inftances occurred there only a few days before.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Lane, of Bilftone, to Mifs Jones, of Darlaftone—Mr. J. Burbury, of Shuftock, to Mifs Blount, of Elford.—Mr. Mould, of Newcaftle-under-Line, to Mifs Howe, of Pendeford.

At Blifhfield, the Rev. R. Levett, to Mifs L. Bagot, fourth daughter of the Rev. W. Bagot.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. M. Anflow, builder, to Mrs. Thompfon.

*Died.*] At Newcaftle, at an advanced age, Mrs. Plant.

At Wolverhampton, the Rev. S. Griffiths, upwards of twenty years minifter of a congregation of proteftant diffenters.—Mr Fox, of the Crown and Cufhion public-houfe.

At Penkridge, Mr. Devey, tanner.

At Burton-upon-Trent, aged 66, Mr. C. Buchanan, cheefe-factor.

At Breewood, Mr. S. Emery.

At Cheadle, Mrs. M. Keates.

At Stone, Mr. D. Harvey.

At Codfall, aged 78, J. Stubbs, efq.

WARWICKSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Birmingham, Mr. R. Tooth, to Mifs Al. Pace.

At Coventry, Mr. J. Carter, jun. attorney, to Mifs Singleton.—Mr. J. Parker, an eminent farmer, to Mifs Chefwell, both of Exhall, near this city.—Mr. Waters, brandy-merchant, to Mifs Bond, of Willey.

*Died.*] At Coventry, aged 25, Mr. W. Cox, clerk to the weighing machine at the wharf, near Coventry.

At Birmingham, Mr. Horfley, button-maker.—Mrs. Hadley.—Mr. Byrne, japanner.—In his 69th year, Mr. Belcher, many years fuperintendant of the Lady Well Baths.—Aged 64, Mr. S. Herton, fen. gimlet-maker.—Aged 63, Mr. J. Pearmain, of the fociety of quakers.—Aged 34, Mr. J. Crowne, jun.—Mrs. Willis.—Mr. S. Gem, jun.—Mrs. Nee, wife of Mr. D. Nee, gilder.—In his 69th year, Mr. C. Law, of the Ravenfhurft, formerly a button-maker of this town.—Aged 53, Mr. T. Deakin, fword-cutler.—Aged 58, Mr. W. Smith.—Mrs. Atkins, wife of Mr. Atkins, brafs-founder.—In her 72d year, Mrs. Stokes.—Mrs. M. Robertfon.—Mr. Clement, of the Green Man public-houfe.—Mrs. Afton, of the Ring of Bells public-houfe.—In her 77th year, R. Coates, efq. banker.—Mr. J. Smith.—Mifs S. Deely.—Aged 53, Mr. T. Wilder.—Mifs Pallett, youngeft daughter of Mr. Pallett, taylor.—Mrs. Fletcher.—Mr. Webfter, bell-hanger.

At

At Nuneaton, aged 48, Mr. W. Bindley, surgeon and apothecary.

At Solihull, Mr. T. Bates.

At Allesley, near Coventry, Mrs. Ratliffe, of the Windmill Inn.

At Dudley, aged 97, Mrs. Brinton.—Mrs. Phillips, wife of Mr. J. Phillips, gardener.

At Foleshill, near Coventry, Mr. E. Eagle, grocer.

Aged 28, Mr. C. Leonard, of West Bromwich.—Mr. Wright, a respectable farmer, of Eastern Green, near Allesley.

SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Shrewsbury, Mr. G. Lomax, surgeon, to Miss F. Green.

At Church Stoke, in the county of Montgomery, S. Pryce, esq. to Miss Davies, of Brompton, in this county.

*Died.*] At Ludlow, Mrs. A. Purslow.—In her 75th year, Mrs. Humphreys, widow, formerly of Montgomery.

At Oswestry, in her 70th year, Mrs. Williams, widow.

At Whitchurch, aged 70, Mr. Almack, cooper.—In his 42d year, Mr. S. Trevor, cheese-factor.

At Clee Staunton, near Ludlow, aged 97, Mrs. Walker, widow.

At Neenton, near Bridgnorth, Mrs. Painter, wife of Mr. T. Painter, landlord of the New Inn public-house.—In his 57th year, Mr. T. Hiles, of Pulley, near Shrewsbury.

At Hopesay, F. Whitehall, esq.—Of an asthma, Mrs. Antrobus, of Coleham.—Mr. J. Kent, sen. of Merrington.—Mrs. Haycock, of the Ditches, near Wem.—T. Maddox, esq. of Brompton-house.—In his 97th year, Mr. J. Green, of Turley Green.—In his 76th year, Mr. J. Baddiley, of Albrighton; a man of strict integrity, and well known for his uncommon ingenuity and great mechanical abilities.—Mr. Gardiner, schoolmaster, of Sandford, near Prees.—Mr. Warren, schoolmaster, of Sandford-hall.—In her 23d year, Miss C. Salwey, of the Moor House.

At Bath, N. O. Smythe Owen, esq. of Condover-park, in this county.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The new market-house, fronting the town-hall, in the city of Worcester, is now nearly finished, and will be very shortly opened. The general utility of this building is obvious; for which the public at large are highly indebted to the very spirited exertions of the corporate body. Among other advantages that will accrue from this undertaking, the standings for vegetables in different parts of the city, particularly those at and about the cross, will be removed, and, in consequence, those heaps of dirt and filth that are often complained of by the inhabitants, and which are so peculiarly obnoxious in the summer season, will be done away; and thus the neat and clean appearance of the city in general will be rendered more conspicuous, and all particular obstructions to individuals entirely removed.

*Married.*] At Worcester, Mr. Munn, of Birmingham, to Miss White, of the Tything.

At Bengworth, Mr. Soley, jun. of Evesham, to Miss C. Acton.

*Died.*] At Worcester, Mrs. Cooke, wife of Mr. Cooke, butcher.—At the Crown public-house, at an advanced age, Mrs. S. Malpas, widow of the late J. Malpas, bricklayer.—Mr. Brookholding, attorney, of Lower Wick.—At the house of industry belonging to this city, in his 72d year, Mr. J. Hunt, house clerk to the establishment. The character of this venerable man was truly exemplary: he had been twelve years a serjeant in the 44th regiment; fought courageously in many battles, and was one of the six serjeants who bore the body of General Wolfe off the field, after the battle of Quebec. During his sickness, the directors were anxious to shew every mark of kindness that his situation would admit of.

At Bromsgrove, Miss M. Steward, daughter of Mr. J. Steward, formerly of the Red Lion inn.

At Kidderminster, Mrs. Wagstaffe.

At Stourbridge, Mrs. Pattinson, wife of the Rev. J. Pattinson, head master of the free-school.

At Wolverley, aged 21, Miss E. Clare.—Mr. Rodd, surgeon, of Bengworth.

At Blockley, aged 76, Mr. T. Wilkes.—At an advanced age, Mr. T. Hales, of Leigh Sinton.

At Bristol, where she had lately been on a visit to her mother, Miss Withers, of Worcester.

At Bushley, aged 98, Mr. Roberts, father of the Rev. Dr. Roberts, rector of Broadwas, &c.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Kentchurch, in this county, P. Rufford, Esq. of Ivenyton, to Miss M. Price, of Gorrass.

*Died.*] At Hereford, Mrs. Butler, relict of the late Dr. Butler, bishop of this diocese.

Aged 29, Mr. H. Pitt, mercer. He had retired to rest the preceding evening, in the full possession of apparent health and strength, and was found, by his friends, in the morning, a lifeless corpse.—Suddenly, Mr. T. King, coach-harness maker.

At Yarkhill, aged 98, Mr. T. Patrick.

At Lugwardine, near Hereford, Mr. H. Marstone, formerly postmaster at Epsom, Surry.—In his 68th year, C. Wilson, Gent. of Lugbridge, near Hereford.

At Bristol, in his 55th year, Mr. T. Gwillym, lieutenant of the Royal waggon train, and formerly of Burghill, in this county.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Painswick, J. Wathen, Esq. son of Sir Samuel Wathen, high sheriff of this county, to Miss Catharine Carruthers, of Brown's hill.—Mr. J. Ward, Surgeon, to Miss

Shurmer, both of W.dchester.—Mr. Bowley, of Cirencester, to Miss Davy, of Poolholme, near Monmouth.—W. Holtham, Esq. of Barnwood, to Miss Weaver, of Gloucester.—Mr. Whittard, hosier, of Gloucester, to Miss Butt, of Minsterworth.

At Tewksbury, Mr. W. Proctor, to Miss Pensam.

*Died.*] At Gloucester, in his 54th year, the Rev. T. Stock, A. M. rector of St John the Baptist, &c. in this city; a gentleman highly and deservedly esteemed and lamented by his parishioners, as an eloquent preacher, a devout minister (particularly attentive and solacing in the visitation of the sick, &c.) a chearful companion and an honest man.

R. Coghlan, Esq. of Longhope.

At Cirencester, aged 70, C. Cox, gent.

At Tetbury, in his 77th year, T. Cripps, Esq.—In the parish of Painswick, Miss Wick, daughter of the late E. Wick, gent.

At Berkeley, in his 82d year, Mr. Bishop, formerly an eminent farmer.—Capt. T. Merrett.

At Coleford, Mrs. S. Dew, relict of the late John Dew, gent and one of the last survivors of the ancient family of the Costers.—Miss Browne, of Salperton.

At Uley, aged 80, Mrs. S. Gainey, a respectable dyer.—Miss Fryer, of Pegthorne.

OXFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Bloxham, Mr. Shorter, surgeon, to Miss S. Hitchcock.—Mr. R. Davis, mercer, of Oxford, to Miss Badcook, of New-bridge.—W. E. Taunton, Esq. clerk of the peace for this county, and town clerk of Oxford, to Miss Hawkins.—Capt. Hodges of the Oxfordshire militia, to Miss Greene, of the Isle of Wight.—Mr. Brookes, surgeon of Henley upon Thames, to Miss S. Deane, of the Howe, Bucks.

*Died.*] At Oxford, aged 43, Mr. T. Langston.

At Henly, aged 50, Mr. T. Bond, butcher.—Mr. R. Belcher, farmer, of Belgrove.

At Wolvercott, near Oxford, aged 56, Mr. S. Faichen, late a paper-maker, of Ensham.—Aged 50, Mr. J. Stevens, master of Henksey Ferry-house, near Oxford.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] T. Wiltshire, esq. of Hitchin, Herts, to Miss Beaumont, of Hartford, near Huntingdon.

At Long Buckby, in this county, the Rev. W. Read, dissenting minister of Warwick, to Mrs. Boys.—Mr. H. Leete, surgeon, of Thrapstone in this county, to Miss Griffith, of Southwark, London.—Mr. J. Harrison, farmer, of Orlingbury, to Mrs. Martin, widow of the late Mr. P. M. salesman, of Spratton.—Also Mr. T. Hobson, salesman, to Miss J. Harrison, third daughter of Mr. E. H. farmer, of Orlingbury.

At Orlingbury, A. E. Young, esq. to Miss Amelia Neate, of Binfield, Berks.—Mr. W. Walker, farmer and grazier, of Easton Maudit, to Miss J. Rogers of Castle Ashley Lodge.

*Died.*] At Northampton, in his 80th year, Mr. R. Trasler, one of the aldermen of this corporation, after an illness of only four days.—Miss S. Foulkes, milliner.

At Bedford, Mrs. Allen.—J. Staines, esq. formerly a captain in the Bedfordshire militia.

At Huntingdon, Mrs. Philpott, milliner.

At Woodstone, near Peterborough, in his 55th year, G. Hart, esq. captain in the marines, and major commandant of the Soke and city of Peterborough volunteer infantry.—Mr. J. Hilyard, junior, farmer and grazier, of Duston, near Northampton.—T. Chapman, esq. of Spratton.

At Weston Favell, in his 36th year, Mr. T. Smalley; a very useful and ingenious man, gifted with talents that would have adorned a higher station than that wherein he was placed.

The Rev. C. Graham, vicar of Walton Lebstone, in Hertford.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

A new threshing mill has been built in the Isle of Ely, which, with the aid of two women, three boys, and two men, will thresh twenty quarters of wheat, or thirty of oats in a day; and it does its work much cleaner than it can be done by manual labour.

*Married.*] Mr. D. Bradwell, adjutant in the Cambridge Volunteer Infantry, to Miss Bates, niece of Mr Markham of Dry Drayton.—In London, Mr. E. Lutt, ensign in the Ely Volunteers, to Miss Kempton, daughter of Mr. S. K. grocer of Ely.—The Rev. Dr. Waddington, prebendary of Ely, to Miss A. Westwood, eldest daughter of J. W. esq. of Chatteris.

*Died.*] Mr. J. Mead, carpenter, of Ashley. In returning home from a neighbour's at Cheveley, through a path that lay between two ponds, from the darkness of the night he unfortunately fell into one of them and was drowned. The body was discovered next day by the circumstance of his hat floating on the water.

Mr. J. Wyles, farmer, of Upwell. As he was accompanying a friend from his own home to Upwell town, to prevent any accident arising as the roads were flooded, by an accidental slip of his horse he was suddenly immersed in the river Nen, and not being able to extricate himself, and his friend being unabled to give assistance, Mr. W. fell a martyr to his philanthropy.

NORFOLK.

*Married.*] At Norwich, Mr. Adams, surgeon, to Miss Sparks.—Mr. Fearman, saddlemaker, of Salhouse, to Miss E. Kerrison.—Mr. J. Sharpe, to Miss Ivers, of Stratford, Essex.

At Loddon, the Rev. J. Fayerman, to Miss Lock.

At

At Cleg, Mr. J. Smith, attorney, to Miss P. Harrison.—Mr. G. Lane, currier, of North Walsham, to Miss S. Jackson, of St. John's, Timber-hill.

*Died.*] At Norwich, aged 88, Mrs. E. Jenner.—Aged 56, Mrs. Taylor, of the White Horse public-house.—Aged 26, Mr. W. Blofield, cabinet-maker.

Aged 32, Mr. J. Read, assistant to Mr. Daveney, grocer. He was subject to spasms in the stomach, and is supposed to have died in one of those fits, as he was found dead in bed.

In her 68th year, Mrs. Haggard.—Aged 28, Mrs. M. Watson, wife of Mr. W. Baker.—Aged 45, Mr. J. Frewer, sadler.—Aged 66, Mrs. F. Foulsh, a maiden lady.—In his 73d year, T. Day, esq. of St. Martin's Palace.—Aged 68, Mr. J. Holtaway.—Aged 66, Mrs. Hall.—Aged 23, Mr. J. Thompson.—Aged 81, Mr. S. Lovick, farmer.—Aged 68, Mrs. Cuthbert.—In his 70th year, Mr. D. Scott.—Aged 6-, Mrs. E. Pitchers.

At Lynn, in his 75th year, Cooke Watson, esq.

At Shottisham, aged 65, Mrs. Willins, relict of the late Rev. J. W. of Norwich.

At North Walsham, aged 23, Miss If. Colls.—In her 22d year, of a rapid decline, Miss A. Dearne, second daughter of Mr. W. D. attorney.—Aged 33, Mr. W. Mann, farmer, and an excellent agriculturist, at Mendham.

In his 17th year, Mr. S. Alpe, of Carbrooke.

At Morton, in his 70th year, Mr. R. Cantrell, farmer.

At Martham, aged 35, Mrs. S. Clarke, wife of Mr. J. C. farmer.

At Thompson, Mr. T. Foster, miller.—Aged 70, E. Edmund Walker, gent. of Harpley.

At Methwold, in her 93d year, Mrs. E. Clarke, widow.

At Rollesby Hall (Colonel Mapes's) aged 82, Mrs. Boycatt, relict of the late Rev. S. B. rector of Wheatacre, Burgh.—Aged 78, Mrs. M. Anstead, relict of the late Mr. T. A. many years proprietor of the paper-mill, Taverham.

At Catton, aged 63, Mr. J. Lacy.—Mrs. Furniss, of Swanton Morley paper mills.

SUFFOLK.

*Married.*] J. B. Tayler, esq. of Stow Upland, to Mrs. C. Studd, widow of Woodbridge.—The Rev. J. M. Orde, rector of Wheat Hampstead, Herts, to Miss Cockfedge, of Bury.—Mr. Sutton, druggist, of Aylsham, to Miss R. Sewell, youngest daughter of Mr. J. S. farmer, of Stoven, in this county.

*Died.*] At Bury, aged 83, Mrs. Lawrence, mother of Mr. J. L. grocer.—Aged 64, Mr. S. Sore, cooper.—Aged 73, Mrs. Oliver, mother of Mrs. Parker, wife of Mr. P. gunsmith.—Mrs. Turner, mother of Mr. E. T. farmer.

At Ipswich, Mr. S. Damant, watchmaker.

At the Horse Barracks in this town, aged 38, F. A. Armstrong, esq. Capt. in the 9th regiment light-dragoons.

At Lowestoft, in her 23d year, Miss Mallett, only daughter of Mr. T. M. shopkeeper.—Aged 78, Mr. J. Aves, of Santon Downham.—Mrs Parmenter of the George inn, Cavendish.—S. Lloyd, esq of Hintlesham.—Aged 66, Mrs. Edwards, widow of the late T. E. gent.—Mr. R. Keeble, late of the White Hart inn, Stowmarket.—Mr. S. Chapman, late of Trimley.—Mrs. Crystal, wife of Mr. A. C. cabinet-maker, formerly of Bury.—In his 85th year, C. Harrison, esq. of Palgrave.

In her 56th year, Mrs. E. Berry, wife of Mr. M. B. governor of the House of Industry, at Hoxney. She was uncommonly tender and humane to the poor under her charge, particularly to infirm persons, and to orphans, insomuch that few persons excelled her in this respect.

Aged 84, Mrs. Syer, widow, of Badwell.—Aged 81, Mrs. Tiffin, late of Waldingfield.—Mr. R. Moody, of the Hound inn, Stradishall.

At Stratford, St. Mary's, in her 67th year, Mrs. A. Richardson, the only remaining daughter of the author of Clarissa, Sir Charles Grandison, Pamela, &c.

At Woodbridge, Mr. T. Burroughs, carpenter.—In her 92d year, Mrs. Browne, widow, formerly of Hasketon.—Aged 32, Mrs. Ramsbotham, widow, of Tostock.—Mr. E. Johnson, of Needham Market.

At Fakenham, aged 49, Mrs. Bidwell, wife of Mr. L. B. farmer.—Mrs. Morse, of Lounde.—Mrs. Kemball, of the Holy Oak Farm, near Stowmarket.—Miss. M. Bridgman, youngest daughter of E. B. gent. of Botesdale.

ESSEX.

*Married.*] At Chelmsford, M. G. Fitch, linen-draper, to Miss Stanes.—J. Wyatt, esq. of Farmbridge Hall, to Miss P. Spurdin, of West Mersea, near Colchester.

At Navestock, N. Micklethwayte, esq. of Beeston Hall, Norfolk, to the Right Hon. Lady Mary Wilhelmina Waldegrave.—Mr. M. B. Harvey, hop merchant, of Witham, to Miss M. Moody, daughter of the late R. M. esq. of Toyed Place, near Salisbury, Wilts.—Mr. F. Colman, to Miss S. Porter, both of Little Wakering.

*Died.*] At Chelmsford, Mr. W. Reeve, grocer and tallow-chandler.

At Colchester, Mrs. Mills, wife of Mr. R. M. banker.—Mrs. A. Hewe.

At Billericay, aged 75, Mrs. Al. Blatch, widow.

At Braintree, Mrs. E. Smith.

At Bradley, near the Sea, aged 67, Mr. J. Hews, sen. general shopkeeper.

At Hockley, Mrs. Cause, wife of Mr. J. C. farmer.—In her 22d year, Miss Ward, of Havering, at Bower.

Mrs. M. Johnson, of Little Baddow Mill, formerly

formerly of Romford.—Aged 33, Mrs. Underwood, of Wormingford.

Aged 45, at the King's Head inn, at Ipfwich, Mr. W. Waterfaul, horfe dealer, of Colchefter.—Mifs M. Tweed, of Saling Hall.—Mifs Wayland, of Fingringhoe.—Mrs. Cozens, of Magdalen Lover Hall.

Mr. W. Pavie, furgeon, late of Brentwood. He was found murdered, his throat cut, in the ditch of a field, adjoining Brook ftreet Hill, near his own houfe. Coroner's Inqueft, wilful murder againft fome perfons unknown.

KENT.

*Married.*] At Tenterden, Mr. Buckland, mafter of the free Latin School, &c. to Mifs Pelham.

At Folkftone, Capt. Culling, of the navy, to Mifs Farley, 2d daughter of Mr. Farley.

At Dover, Mr. J. Beecham, baker, to Mifs King, of Afhford.—Mr. T. Bafs, grocer, to Mifs Baker.

At Maidftone, James Manfell, gent. of Ditton, to Mrs. Waddam.

At St. Lawrence, in Thanet, Mr. D. Wilkinfon, cord-wainer, of Chiflet, to Mifs Philpot.

At Canterbury, M. Stagg, Efq. to Mifs L. Turmaine.

At Gravefend, Mr. J. Munns, plumber and glazier, to Mifs M. Arnold, 2d daughter of Mr. Alderman Arnold.

At Upper Deale, the Rev. M. Pennington, vicar of Weftwell, &c. to Mifs Watts, daughter of Capt. Watts, of the Royal navy.

At Stroud, J. C. Smith, Efq. lieutenant, and adjutant of the 3d regiment of Buffs, to Mifs C. Fox.

At Merfham, W. Addifon, Efq. of Braybourne, to Mifs A. Ramfey.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, Mrs. Blake.—Mrs. Knowles, wife of Mr. Knowles, fen.

In St. Dunftan's Jail, Mr. T. Wilfon, affiftant furgeon on board the Leyden fhip of war. This gentleman had been committed by the county-coroner for affifting in a duel, in which one of the parties had unfortunately been killed.—Mr. W. Francis, eldeft fon of Mr. H. Francis.—Mifs A. Partridge, youngeft daughter of Mr. Partridge.—Mr. Roberts, fen. of the White-horfe, public-houfe.

At Maidftone, in his 81ft year, Mr. D. Deace, wharfinger.

At Folkftone, aged 67, Mr. W. Spicer.—Aged 74, Mr. L. Gittins.

At Chatham, Mifs S. Proctor, daughter of the late Mr. W. Proctor, brazier.—Aged 90, after a well fpent life, Mrs. Manger.

At Dover, Mrs. Bale, wife of Mr. Bale, linen-draper.

Mr. Baker, a quaker; while in the act of feeding fome pigeons, at the back part of his houfe, as was his ufual practice every day, an immenfe quantity of foil, part of a chalk-cliff gave way, and nearly buried this unfortunate gentleman in the ruins. He was fo violently bruifed that he only lingered a few days. Mr. Baker was generally refpected for his mild, philanthropic difpofition.

Mrs. Dobbins, wife of Captain Dobbins.—Mr. Jyod, painter.—Mr. J. Stone, blackfmith.—Mr. J. Nafh, mariner.—Mr. P. Worsfold, fhopkeeper.—Aged 44, J. P. Fector, Efq.

At Whitftable, aged 55, Mr. Oziah Kemp, fenior, one of the company of Dredgers.

At Feverfham, aged 70, Mr. J. Champman, one of the company of Dredgers.—Mifs M. Jones.

At Tenterden, in his 86th year, Mr. G. Wightwick.

At Margate, Mr. W. Chapman, many years driver of the mail-coach, running between Margate and Canterbury.

At Barham, in his 25th year, Mr. E. Hobdy, cord-wainer.

At Wye, in her 100th year, Mrs. Chambers, widow.

SUSSEX.

*Married.*] At Henfield, Mr. Gregory, Capt. of the Volunteers, to Mifs Fofter.

At Lewes, Mr. Dunn, mafter of the Friar's academy, to Mifs May, daughter of the late Mr. May, builder.

At Battle, the Rev. W. Allen, to Mifs Ferris, eldeft daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Ferris, dean of Battle.—G. T. Langridge, Efq. of Bayhall, in Kent, to Mifs M. Robinfon, of Robert's bridge, in this county.

*Died.*] At Lewes, aged 72, Mr. J. Fuller, grazier.—In his 73d year, Mr. Turner, furgeon and apothecary, but of late years retired from bufinefs.

At Rye, Mr. Elliot, wine-merchant. His death was occafioned by a fall from his horfe, a few days before.

At Haftings, the Rev. W. Whitear.

HAMPSHIRE.

The fyftem of keeping at Sea our grand Fleet has induced the merchants of Portfmouth to turn their attention to general commerce, which before was at that port neglected, from their dependance being placed on the trade, always accompanying former wars; this now failing, they look to the local fuperiority of a moft extenfive roadfted and capacious harbour, as eminent qualifications for foreign commerce; the fpirit of which is rapidly increafing, as is evident from there being lately formed a chamber of commerce, two infurance companies, and two plans of eafy conveyance of merchandife to and from the metropolis; one by means of a canal, the other by means of an iron railway: the fubfcription for a canal being firft propofed, filled in a few weeks; but it meets with much oppofition from the landed and the river intereft. The plan for an iron railway, although fuggefted many months afterwards, has a very refpectable lift of fubfcribers, who give it the preference

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to a canal, from its being to be executed at lefs than half the expence; and that expence certain, from its requiring 13,000 fewer acres of land, from its not injuring the fprings of rivers, and thereby deftroying the property of mills and company; from the certainty of conveying of merchandife in all feafons, in a given time, at a lefs price; and from the advantage of its being to be compleated in a fifth lefs time, by which the fubfcribers will in two years receive intereft for their capital; fhould this laft plan fucceed, we may foon expect to fee Portfmouth rank amongft the firft clafs of commercial ports in the Britifh empire.

*Married.*] At Winchefter, D. Page, Efq. barrack-mafter, to Mifs C. Tiller, of Eling.

*Died.*] At Winchefter, Mr. Lingard, carpenter.—Mrs. Nell.

At Tichfield, Mrs. Dodd, wife of Mr. Dodd, head mafter of the free grammar fchool.

At his parfonage houfe, near Rumfey, the Rev. Mr. St. John, Rector of Mottisfont-church, whofe benevolent and charitable difpofition to the poor will make him to be long regretted in that neighbourhood.

At Southampton, Mr. Beare, painter.—Mr. Smith, butcher.—Mrs. Bylnes, houfekeeper to Nathaniel Middleton, Efq. of Town-hill.—Mr. Daniel Linden.

Of a rapid decline, in the bloom of youth, Mifs Steele, daughter of Mr. Steele, wine-merchant. This young lady, who at the age of 16, poffeffed much beauty, and many accomplifhments, was to have been married to a refpectable young tradefman, the very month in which fhe terminated her mortal career.

At Shifley, Mr. Craig.

At Newport, in the Ifle of Wight, the Rt. Hon. Leonard Troughear Holmes, Lord Holmes of Ireland.

Lately, in Cleveland-row, London, Robert Drummond, Efq. banker, of Cadland's park, in this county, a younger fon of Vifcount Strathallan, who diftinguifhed himfelf fo much at the battle of Culloden, and whofe title was afterwards forfeited. Mr. Drummond, when a youth, came up from Scotland to London, in comparatively moderate circumftances; and has died poffeffed of an immenfe fortune, the bulk of which, (9000l. per annum) goes to his eldeft fon, Andrew Berkeley Drummond, Efq. of Caftle Malwood, Hants.

On the 16th of December laft, at the Ifle of Wight, Lieutenant Colonel Francis William Farquhar, Deputy Infpector General of the Army Depôt, in his 46th year. He was the fon of Lieutenant Colonel Farquhar, of the 44th regiment, who died at Niagara, fhortly after it was taken from the French in 1759. The family name was originally Reid, but changed for a property left by will on that condition. The fubject of this article was placed at an early age at the Royal Academy at Woolwich, where he made confiderable progrefs in his ftudies, but difliking entering into the Artillery or Engineers, he purchafed an Enfigncy in the 69th regiment in the year 1775, and was fhortly after removed into the 29th regiment, then under orders for the relief of Quebec, at that time invefted by Generals Montgomery and Arnold. With this meritorious corps, he croffed the lakes in the campaign of 1776, and was on board the Carleton Schooner, commanded by Lieutenant (now Admiral) Dacres, during the actions on Lake Champlain with General Arnold, on the 11th and 13th of October that year. In the firft mentioned Mr. Farquhars detachment fuffered very confiderably, having five men killed, and feveral more wounded. The feamen likewife loft fome men. The following campaign he ferved under General Burgoyne, and greatly diftinguifhed himfelf as an active, enterprizing young officer. After the unfortunate convention of Saratoga, Mr. Farquhar, as belonging to a regiment in Canada (the flank companies of the 29th being only with General Burgoyne) was with many other officers in the fame fituation, permitted to return to Quebec, on parole. The Congrefs having foon after refufed to ratify the convention, the Britifh Commander in Chief in Canada, ordered all the officers on their parole in that country to do duty, with their refpective corps. On which Mr. Farquhar joined the 29th. He fhortly after got the rank of Lieutenant, and on every occafion where officers of talent and enterprize were wanted, in the different inroads made into the American States to annoy the enemy, he was conftantly employed. After the return of General Sir Frederick Haldimand to Europe, and the appointment of Brigadier General Barry St. Leger, to act as Commander in Chief, Lieutenant Farquhar, was felected by that excellent and difcerning officer to be his confidential Secretary, an office which he was well fitted for. With his fucceffor Brigadier General Henry Hope, he held the fame appointment. About a year before the 29th returned from Quebec, which took place in the autumn of 1787, Lieutenant Farquhar vifited England on his private affairs, and joined the regiment at Worcefter a few weeks after it landed. Unwilling to quit a regiment to which he was attached by the ftrongeft ties of perfonal regard, *l'efprit de corps*, and in which he had ferved as a Subaltern above fifteen years, though fully enabled to purchafe into another regiment, yet he preferred waiting till 1790, that a company became vacant which he purchafed. In the beginning of 1793, the prefent Major General Brownrigg then fecond in command in the Army Depôt at Chatham, being ordered to the continent with His Royal Highnefs the Duke of York, Captain Farquhar was pitched upon as a very proper perfon to act for him at that place. About two years after he got the brevet rank of Major in that

that garriſon and ſucceeded to the ſame appointment that Brownrigg had held. In the latter end of the year 1796, he ſucceeded to the Majority of the 29th. In 1799 he got the rank of Lieutenant Colonel by brevet; and on the 29th regiment being ordered from Ireland to Holland, he applied for leave to go with it, but ſecond battalions being added to ſeveral regiments, Lieutenant Colonel Farquhar was appointed to the command of that of the 17th foot, on the 5th of Auguſt that year, and embarked with it in the ſecond diviſion of the army from Deal. During the whole of the Dutch campaign, he was actively employed, and from the nature of the ſervice and weather, his health ſuffered much from a chronic rheumatiſm, which he had contracted in the American campaigns. On the evacuation of Holland, he returned with the 17th to England, and ſometime after reſumed his ſituation at the Depôt. The Inſpector General, Lieutenant General Hewitt, having been ordered laſt ſummer to London to model the Army of Reſerve, the whole of the buſineſs at the Iſle of Wight devolved on Colonel Farquhar, and from the unavoidable increaſe of it during war-time, perhaps it contributed to ſhorten a life ſpent in the ſervice of his Sovereign, with advantage to his country, a pattern to all around him, and the moſt honourable credit to himſelf. Farther to his praiſe be it recorded, few men have done more generous and friendly actions than this exemplary character. With a numerous circle of friends, many of which are in the higheſt circles of faſhion and eminence, he will long be juſtly regretted. But to his own family his loſs is irreparable. In the ſummer of 1796 he married the ſiſter of the gallant Sir Henry Trollope, by whom he has ſeveral children. His mother alſo ſurvives to lament the death of an only ſon, the pride and happineſs of her widowed life.

WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. R. Titcombe, of Swindon, to Miſs H. Gibbons, of Bath.

At Marlborough, Mr. Welford, attorney, to Miſs Pyke.

At Melkſham, Mr. Norman, ſurgeon, to Miſs E. A. G. Smith, of Seende-head.

*Died.*] At Corſham, Mrs. Clibbourne, relict of T. Clibbourne, Eſq. late of Newton, Kildare, Ireland.—Mr. T. Hillier, farmer, of Bradbury, near Swindon.

At Warminſter, Mr. J. Getley Lambe.

BERKSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Hambleden, Mr. H. Hatchman, to Miſs K. Carter.

At Pangbourne, Mr. R. Greene, to Miſs A. Remill.—Capt. A. Chaplyn of the Buckinghamſhire militia, to Miſs E. Carrington Nunn, of Manningtree, Eſſex.—Mr. Clarke, of Compton, to Miſs Rayer, of Stanmore.

*Died.*] At Reading, W. Fowley, Eſq. of Kirland, in Cornwall.—Aged 75, Mr. R. Littleworth, of London-ſtreet.—Aged 98, Mrs. Collyer; upwards of 80 years of which time, ſhe reſided in one houſe, in the market-place.—Mrs. Jennings, wife of Mr. Jennings, whiteſmith.—Aged 87, Mr. S. Young, corn-porter in the market here.

At Maidenhead, Miſs Youde, daughter of the late Rev. J. Youde, A. M. vicar of Higham, Kent.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Briſtol, Mr. J. Sevier, tallow chandler, to Miſs M. A. Plumley, of the Pelican inn, Chew Magna.—N. Calender, eſq. of the iſland of Barbadoes, to Miſs Gaſkins, alſo of that iſland.—Mr. S. Tovey, accountant, to Miſs Moore, milliner.—Mr. W. Oliver, tea-dealer, to Miſs Ruddocke.

At Bath, the Rev. B. Barker, canon of Wells, to Miſs C. E. Blacker, daughter of the Rev. Dr. B. of Wells.—Mr. C. Lucas, draper, to Miſs M. Bayley.—M. Demay, eſq. of London, to Miſs F. E. Lombard, of Stapleton.

At Vatton Keynell, Wilts, the Rev. T. Hooper, to Miſs E. Godfrey, ſecond daughter of the Rev. Dr. G. of Walcot Parade, Bath.

At Swanſea, C. Smith, eſq of Wellwynnawith, to Miſs Barber, one of the keepers of the Ladies Boarding School at Swanſea.

*Died.*] At Briſtol, Mr. P. Evans, currier.—Mr. Bond, oilman.—In his 52d year, Mr. J. Orledge, wine-merchant.—Aged 83, Mrs. Harris, widow of the late Mr. H. painter.—Captain Lewis, of this port.—Mrs. Harwell, mother of Mr H. of Queen-ſquare.—Mr. W. Golledge, ſon of the late Mr. G. maſon.—Miſs Leach, daughter of H. L. eſq. of St. Clare's, Caermarthenſhire.—Mrs. Daniel, wife of Mr. D. painter.—Mrs. Furze, wife of P. F. eſq. iron merchant.—Mrs. Rodway, aunt to Mr. Norton, of Caſtle Green.

On the 15th of November, at Briſtol, aged 18 years, Mr. John Pole, ſtudent in medicine, ſon of Dr. Pole of the ſame place, one of the people called quakers. He was a youth of very promiſing abilities, and particularly attached to the ſciences, eſpecially thoſe of medicine, chemiſtry, mineralogy, and natural philoſophy; in the ſtudy of which he had made a progreſs much beyond the generality of his cotemporaries of equal age. His death may be conſidered not only as a loſs to his mournful parents, and the circle of his particular friends, but to the philoſophical world, in which he was likely to have been a conſpicuous character.

DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*]. At Weymouth, Mr. J. Richards, auctioneer, to Miſs Cookman.

At Shafteſbury, the Rev. J. W. Morren, miniſter of the Independent Congregation, to Miſs F. Bennett.

At

*Died.*] At Dorchester, Mr. R. Nicholls, pawnbroker.

At Sherbourne, aged 74, Mr. W. Gardiner, auctioneer.

DEVONSHIRE.

A new additional building is erecting, and will be shortly opened, in addition to the lunatic asylum, near Exeter.

*Married.*] At Plymouth, Capt. Osbourne, of the royal navy, to Miss Hawker.

*Died.*] At Exeter, in an advanced age, Mrs. Goss, formerly keeper of the Barnstaple-inn.

CORNWALL.

*Married*] At Madron, near Penzance, the Rev. W. Hockin, jun. rector of the parishes of Phillack and Gwithean, to Miss Williams, daughter of the Rev. A. Williams, of Trenear.

*Died.*] At Bodmyn, Mr. J. Remorden, wool-stapler, and one of the Common Council, of the borough.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE state of the exchange between Great Britain and Ireland has become still more unfavourable in the course of last month than it was in January. The wealth of that country consists in the ability of its whole inhabitants for productive labour; in the capacity of the whole territory and sea coasts to yield, by that productive labour, a certain quantity of those things which are the necessaries and salutary comforts of human subsistence; in the stores of seeds, of vegetables, of implements of agriculture, trade, and manufactures, of raw materials to be wrought up, and of wrought goods on hand for the market; in the quantity of wealth distributed among the people, and locally fixed in the country, such as houses, furniture, &c.; in the money and bullion yet in the island; in the advantages which the laws, the Government, and the treasures of intelligence confer towards the preservation and improvement of the general wealth; and in the money due from abroad. These several particulars comprehend the whole wealth of Ireland, as of every other country. Of this, part is annually consumed in the subsistence of the inhabitants; in new implements and other stores, which increase the *fixed*, while they diminish the *moveable*, wealth of the people; and in remittances to be consumed abroad by persons who have property in the island, though themselves not resident there. This gross consumption is continually supplied, in whole, or in part, by the produce of the fertility of nature, of the sunk capital, and of the industry of the inhabitants, for every year. If this supply of new moveable wealth be not constantly equal to that which is consumed, fixed, and exported; of necessary consequence, the moveable wealth, and especially that part of it which is the most easily moveable, namely, the *hard money*, must continually decrease; and the *course of Exchange must* become continually more unfavourable to the country under those disadvantages.

From such considerations, even without opening them more in detail, we easily gather the causes, on account of which the exchange with London is now from 18 to 19½ per cent. against Dublin. They are these:

1. By the agitation in the minds of the people, the military avocations of the loyal, the turbulent idleness of the disaffected, the growing passion for emigration, the unsettled habits acquired by the youth in the times of the Rebellion and the Union, as well as by several other causes, the yearly consumption has become greater in comparison with the *produce*, than at former times.

2. As the consequences of the Union have brought a greater number of Irishmen to Great Britain; and the consequences of the Rebellion have sent a greater number of them abroad of late than in former times; the exportation of Irish property, without equivalent, and to be consumed abroad, is larger now than it perhaps ever was before.

3. In repairing the damages of the Rebellion; in the trial of new improvements in agriculture; in the construction of roads, bridges, canals, harbours, and other useful works, public and private; and in the subsistence of soldiers, artisans, and labourers, whose toil is not productive for immediate consumption; there is a larger portion than formerly of the annual produce of the fertility and industry of Ireland, now added every year to the permanent capital; and thus, *for the moment*, subtracted from the returns by which that produce supplies consumption, just as much as if it were uselessly and utterly wasted.

4. Of the public revenue of Ireland, raised in loans and taxes, a larger proportion than formerly is now spent out of Ireland; in the uses of the general defence of the empire; in the payment of interest to creditors resident in England; and in salaries to officers, who, in consequence of the Union, must attend to do their duty at the principal seat of the Government.

5. The mutual credits of trade, the opinion of the security of property, its actual security, and the whole of that wealth which consists in the excellence and stability of laws and Government, and in a people's confidence in them, have been sensibly diminished in Ireland, amidst the late dangers of insurrection, and the dread of invasion. A disposition has been hence excited, to export money and other goods from Ireland, not to be returned, for the sake of security merely.

6. In consequence of the last mentioned fact, Ireland has, at this moment, less of commercial credit in England and other countries than it lately had. Merchants are unwilling to send goods to Ireland, otherwise than for ready money; believing, that, if an invasion

or a rebellion should ensue, it might become impossible to obtain payment for commodities sold into that country on credit.

7. The banks in Ireland are relieved from the necessity of supplying that country with bullion and coin. And when the channels are stopped up, it is natural that the bason which they supplied should soon become dry.

8. For the linen manufactures in the north of Ireland there is a great and indispensable demand for guineas, which must, at any loss, be supplied. The artisans and small manufacturers will take nothing but gold. And this demand, obliging the Irish to give in England a higher price for gold, because they cannot manage their internal trade without it, contributes essentially to keep the rate of the exchange so much against them

9 The gold thus imported is sunk in hoards, for fear of want in invasion; is exported in the rents of the landholders, who naturally endeavour rather to bring their rents away in money than to pay for English money so dear in Irish bills of exchange; is secretly bought up by the money-dealers, to be sold, either for exportation or as money newly imported.

10. There has arisen a capricious aversion for paper money in that country, for no other reason, but because it is so exclusively plentiful, that contributes to render cash continually dearer.

11. Cash is scarce even in England. And amidst such a scarcity in two countries, connected as Britain and Ireland, the cash must fly to the most opulent of the two.

Such are evidently the causes of the very great disadvantage which Ireland now labours under, in the exchange of money with England. Whatever tends to diminish its moveable wealth must especially diminish its money as the most moveable of all. And the restriction upon the banks adds to those general evils certain others, which affect money alone. The mischief of all this is perhaps only to be exceeded by that which might be occasioned by taking away the restriction. It tends indeed to encourage purchasers in Ireland, if there were a general belief of the security of such purchases. It is of the greatest importance, that a remedy should be found. And the Irish members will surely not suffer Parliament too hastily to dismiss the subject from its attention.

The price of money and bullion is high in London, because those from whom the public had its former supplies of these commodities now deal in paper alone. New dollars, not being without alloy, are at 5s. 7d. an ounce. Silver, in bars, is at 5s. 8d. per ounce.—Large quantities of bullion have been lately received in Spain from South America; and a considerable part of it has been already remitted to France. Part will, no doubt, find its way into this country. A great deal comes from Portugal by every arrival of the packet at Falmouth.

Nineteen boxes of specie were lately received at Glasgow from Charlestown in South Carolina, by the ship Sarah. The exchange between Glasgow and America is now 5 per cent against the Americans.

It is expected, that, in consequence of the late revolution in St. Domingo, cotton goods, to the value of above a million sterling more than it has yet within the same time received, will be wanted annually from this country for the supply of that island. The Anglo-Americans expect to be the carriers of this trade. Goods to the value of two millions sterling, partly, no doubt, for the Spanish market, will also, we are informed from America, be wanted for Louisiana, in consequence of its late change of masters.

The East India Company, finding it of immediate advantage to suffer the natives of Bengal to dispose of their cottons, muslins, and silks to strangers, whose ready money may go to the Government for the taxes, has, of late, encouraged the merchants of the American States to carry on a brisk trade to Bengal. It is gainful both to the Company and to the Americans; but, it creates a rivalship to the American trade with Great Britain and Ireland. A merchant writes, that, were it not for this trade to India, all Scotland would be insufficient to furnish the manufactured cotton wanted in America.

At Truro, are well-known and regular copper markets. The quantity of copper there exposed to sale on the 9th of February, was 1271 tons.

It is estimated, that the carriage of water-cresses alone, from Stockbridge and other places in Hampshire to London, costs above 2000l sterling a year.

Bank of England Notes have been long, upon occasion, forged in France, among the other resources of its Government. Of late, there has been also a fabrication of Guineas, purporting to be of the coinage of the years 1797 and 1798. They consist of gold to the value of about ten or eleven shillings, with an alloy of base metal to make up the full weight. They are already known as counterfeit on the Continent; and the merchants of Hamburgh are fully on their guard against taking them in payment.

The French lately seized, on the frontiers of Holland, English goods to the value of 80,000l. which had been brought from Embden. Thus our manufactures still find their way into the countries with which we are at war; though at risk, and with frequent losses.

The produce of the permanent taxes of Great Britain from the 5th of January, 1803, to the 5th of January, 1804, has been £.26,321,874 17s. $11\frac{3}{4}d.$
The war taxes of 1803 - - - - - - - 1,874,672 2 $1\frac{1}{2}$

£.28,196,547 00 $1\frac{1}{4}$

The

The following quantities of fiſh have been brought into the port of London, in the years 1802, and 1803.

| 1802. | Tons. | Cwt. | Qrs. | Lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Freſh Cod, Haddocks, &c. - - - - - - - | 1,416 | 10 | 3 | 4 |
| Slightly ſalted - - - - - - - - - - - | 171 | 9 | 1 | 8 |
| Skaite, Thornback, &c. - - - - - - - - | 649 | 8 | 2 | 14 |
| | 2,237 | 8 | 2 | 26 |

| 1803. | Tons. | Cwt. | Qrs. | Lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Freſh Cod, Haddock, &c. - - - - - - | 2,173 | 10 | 3 | 12 |
| Slightly ſalted - - - - - - - - - - - | 312 | 10 | 8 | 8 |
| Skaite, Thornback, &c. - - - - - - - | 1090 | 3 | 3 | 11 |
| | 3,576 | 5 | 0 | 3 |
| Increaſe in 1803. - - - - | 1,338 | 16 | 1 | 5 |

Number of freſh herrings in 1803.—4,677,500; or 623 tons.
Freſh Sprats, 10,309 buſhels.—Freſh Mackarel 866,995 in number.

*Fiſh ſold in Edinburgh.*

| | 1802. | | | | 1803. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ton. | Cwt. | Qrs. | Lbs. | Ton. | Cwt. | Qrs. | Lbs. |
| Cod, &c. - - - - - - | 214 | 13 | 2 | 19 | 128 | 13 | 2 | 22 |
| Haddock - - - - - - | 302 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 526 | 13 | 2 | 4 |
| Skaits, &c. - - - - - - - | 25 | 17 | 3 | 13 | 45 | 8 | 3 | 14 |
| Turbots and Soles - - | 5 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 11 | 18 | 2 | 13 |
| Total - - - - - - | 548 | 2 | 1 | 16 | 712 | 14 | 2 | 25 |

Exceſs of 1803 - - - - 164 12 1 9

The total bounty paid, laſt year, on fiſh, under the act 41ſt George III. Chap 99. is 11,260*l.* 9*s.*

The formation of a company has been propoſed, that, with a joint-ſtock of about one million ſterling, ſhall purchaſe the ſhares of Canals, which the original undertakers may be willing to ſell under prime-coſt, and which ſhall be, otherwiſe in danger of being, by them left unfiniſhed.

There are in London, three markets for hides; in Wood's Cloſe, St. James's Clerkenwell; in the Borough; and at Whitechapel. By the diſcovery of the fell-mongers, it has been lately made known, that a number of dealers in hides and leather, are united in a club to maintain in their own favour, an entire monopoly of the articles of hides, at all thoſe three markets. Actions at law, have been brought by the other dealers, to defeat this monopoly.

Trade and induſtry begin to revive, in the iſland of Tobago.

It is calculated, that the trade in Newſpapers alone, annually amounts to the value of one million ſterling for the whole Britiſh Empire. The total yearly value of the trade in Newſpapers, Reviews, Magazines, Pamphlets, Engravings, other books of all ſorts, paper, and all kinds of Stationer's goods, is, for the whole Empire, not leſs than four millions ſterling.

The leaves and ſaw-duſt of the trees of which the bark is employed in tanning, have been lately applied to the ſame uſe, by M. Klein, with the greateſt ſucceſs.

The Eaſt India Company will, on Wedneſday, the 4th of April, put up to ſale, 1965 cheſts of Indigo. On Wedneſday the 25th of April, they will ſell a quantity of damaged Bengal and Coaſt piece goods, Calico-wrappers, Wax-cloth, and Packing cotton.

Between the 20th of January, and the 21ſt of February, there has been a riſe of between $\frac{1}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{6}$ in prices of thoſe foreign aſhes of all ſorts which we uſe in making glaſs and ſoap. A conſequent riſe takes place in the price of theſe articles. As the ſeaſon advances, the new burnings of the green vegetables, from which theſe aſhes are ſupplied, will, of courſe, increaſe the importation, and diminiſh the price.

The higheſt market price of Engliſh wheat, in London, is now 55s. per quarter.

Cottons, with ſome variations, as to particular ſorts and qualities, have, in general, remained for the laſt month, at nearly the prices of the 20th of January. The diminutions of price which have taken place, have been occaſioned by the late arrivals from America and the Weſt Indies. The cottons of Pernambucca and Maranham, are, now, ſold indifferently, at 2s. per lib.

The prices of flax, hemp, and other Ruſſia goods riſe, and muſt continue to riſe, till the progreſs of the ſeaſon ſhall enable us to receive new importations from the Baltic.

The prices of almoſt all ſugars have riſen very conſiderably in the courſe of laſt month.

The average price of brown Muſcovado ſugar is now 47s. 6d.

Bank ſtock is at 151 per cent.—Eaſt India ſtock, at 167.—The 3 per cents conſol. at 55$\frac{7}{8}$.

The French 5 per cents, are at 57. The late large importations of bullions, through Spain and Portugal, from South America, have enhanced their price.

MONTHLY

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE froſts and thaws during the preſent month, though they have checked the too forward vegetation, in ſome degree, have not been ſufficiently ſevere or continued for benefiting the more forward and luxuriant young wheats. They have in ſome meaſure prevented the operation of the plough in the ſtiff old lays, and in ſome caſes in the ſtubbles.

The prices of moſt ſorts of grain are on the decline; the average price of Wheat throughout England and Wales is 50s. 2d.; Rye, 32s. 7d.; Barley, 22s 11d.; Oats, 19s. 1od.; Beans, 33s. 10d.; Peaſe, 36s. 10d.

The prices of fat and lean ſtock do not yet come down ſo much as might be expected. In Smithfield market, Beef yields from 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d. Mutton, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d. Veal, 5s. to 6s. and Pork, from 3s. 4d. to 4s In Newgate and Leadenhall markets, Beef yields from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d. Mutton, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d. Veal, 4s. 4d. to 6s. and Pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s.

The price of Hay is much the ſame as in our laſt. In St. James's market, Hay yields from 4l. to 5l 10s. Straw, 1l. 8s. to 1l. 17s. At Whitechapel, Hay averages from 4l. to 5l. 10s. Clover, 5l. 10s. to 6l. 10s. Straw, 1l. 8s. to 1l. 16s.

The weather has favoured the carrying out of dung in moiſt ſituations, and much hedging was done in the early part of the month, which the wetneſs of the laſt month prevented.—Potatoes are unuſually high, ſo as to operate much againſt the planting for this year.

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of January to the 24th of February, 1804, incluſive, two Miles N. W. of St. Paul's.*

| *Barometer.* | | | *Thermometer.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Higheſt 30. 46. | Feb. 18, 19, 20. | Wind N. W. | Higheſt 55°. | Jan. 30, 31. | Wind S. W. |
| Loweſt 28. 98. | Jan. 28. | Wind S. W. | Loweſt 24°. | Feb. 6, 7, 8. | Wind N. E. |
| Greateſt variation in 24 hours. | 1¼ inch nearly. | Between the middle of the day on the 28th of January and the ſame time on the 29th, the mercury roſe from 28.98 to 30.20. | Greateſt variation in 24 hours. | 12°. | On the morning of the 8th inſtant, the thermometer ſtood at 24°, and at the ſame hour on the 9th, it ſtood as high as 38°. |

The quantity of rain fallen ſince the laſt Report, is equal to 1.816 inches in depth.

The average heat for this month is ſomething leſs than that for the laſt; excepting about ſix days, the weather has, however, been very temperate for the ſeaſon. The froſt from the 5th to the 8th inſtant, and again from the 13th to the 16th, did conſiderable damage to the kitchen garden.

The riſe and fall of the mercury in the barometer have been rapid ſeveral times during the month; the inſtance to which we have referred above, is one of the moſt remarkable we ever witneſſed, namely, a riſe of very nearly an inch and a quarter in the ſpace of 24 hours. The mean height of the barometer for the whole month is little ſhort of 30 inches; for ſeveral ſucceſſive days, the mercury was nearly at the point marked on our inſtruments ſettled fair.

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*** *Perſons who reſide Abroad, and who wiſh to be ſupplied with this Work every Month, as publiſhed, may have it ſent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the Weſt Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* THORNHILL, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 21, Sherborne lane; to France, Hamburgh, Liſbon, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* BISHOP, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane; to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the Eaſt Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr.* GUY, *at the Eaſt India Houſe; and to any Part of Ireland, at One Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr.* SMITH, *of the General Poſt Office, No. 3, Sherborne-lane. It may alſo be had of all Perſons who deal in Books, at thoſe Places, and alſo in every Part of the World.*